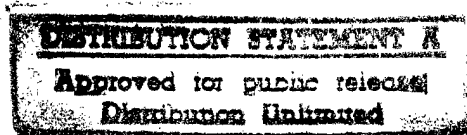


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25 January 1984

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CONCERN SHOWN ABOUT IGNORING ANGLOPHONES, PERSONALITY CULT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3461, 12 Dec 83 pp 2871-2872

[Article by Ndiva Kofele-Kale]

[Text]

THE PROMISE of a new Cameroon under President Paul Biya has been inspiring news to Cameroonians in the diaspora, many of whom had become pariahs to the Ahidjo regime as a result of their outspoken criticism. Many exiled Cameroonians are thankful that Mr. Biya has become the instrument for a major catharsis of our collective soul, one that is without precedent in our post-unification experience.

The enormity of this exercise cannot be fully appreciated without reference to the fact that Amadou Babatura Ahidjo's reign of terror lasted for over two decades. During this period a whole generation of Cameroonians — the 55.5 per cent of the population that is under 20 years old — have grown into maturity with faint notions, if any at all, of what the pillars of a democratic society are. These basic freedoms of speech and assembly, as well as concepts of ideological pluralism, have only been tasted — albeit temporarily — by the older generation.

While it is still too early to launch a major evaluation of Biya's administration, there are a few trends that are now beginning to appear on the horizon that merit commenting on.

To begin with, the encomia that Mr. Biya has been receiving from his compatriots are now beginning to exude that unmistakable aroma of a personality cult. This is a very disturbing trend. Cameroonians must get out of the habit of beatifying our leaders while they are still alive, of lionising them to the point where many even begin to believe in their own indispensability. When we deny our leaders their mortality we also deny them their basic humanity. It was in excessive flattery

that lay one of the fundamental flaws that was elevated to an art under Ahidjo's reign.

The cult of personality has a numbing effect on the process of development because it tends to detract attention from the more important task of institution-building. At this point in time, Cameroon's creative energies might be better channelled into building new institutions, revitalising and strengthening old ones.

It was somewhat ironic that after condemning the excesses of Amadou Ahidjo, September's extraordinary Congress of the CNU chose to invest Mr. Biya with the very same powers (Party Chairman, Head of State and Government) that Ahidjo had enjoyed.

How then do we check a president who is bent on misusing these extensive powers? One would like to believe that the more principled Paul Biya agreed to be so burdened only temporarily and chiefly because of the compelling need to reassure his compatriots that he was now in charge. Biya's acceptance of same was also, perhaps, to pre-empt any moves by the barons of the *ancien regime* — who may have been silenced but definitely not destroyed — from reasserting their hegemony through the party. In any case, one hopes that as soon as the situation stabilises the party chairmanship will be taken over by someone other than the Head of State and Government.

Since institutional checks and balances are a necessary antidote to one-man rule, an institution that should be kept and strengthened is that of Prime Minister. This post is currently the second most important position in the formal polity, next to the Presidency. Rumours are rife

that the office is about to be eliminated, since the present occupant holds it only in an acting capacity.

This office should be retained and occupied permanently by an Anglophone Cameroonian. It would be a fatal error if Mr. Biya and his advisers were to ignore the fact that the most fundamental and potentially the most explosive contradiction in Cameroon today is the Francophone/Anglophone divide. For this reason, the distribution of formal and informational powers at all levels of society should be carried out with this factor in mind. Sound political judgment dictates that if the President is Francophone, his Prime Minister ought to come from the most distinct and sizable minority in the country — Anglophone Cameroon. The rhetoric of peace, progress, and balanced development sounds hollow when Anglophone Cameroonians are systematically banished to the fringes of officialdom. Affirmative efforts must also be made to ensure that those formal cabinet positions that have continued to elude the Anglophones — territorial administration, economic development, education, foreign affairs, defence and so on — are brought within their grasp.

Finally, the much talked about democratisation of the political process should not stop with the experiments in having multiple candidates run against each other in the same constituency. While this will clearly

be an improvement over the single list farce of yesteryear, the fact still remains that these candidates will all be running under the canopy of the same party. This is not enough. The long-term goal should remain the introduction of multi-party politics. Of course, no one expects this change to happen overnight.

The crusty machine of the ruling CNU must be revitalised, and here Mr. Biya can begin by slotting into key Party positions men and women who share his vision of a free and open Cameroonian society.

A purging of the party apparatus is necessary for several reasons. To begin with, the loyalty of the old guard to the new helmsman is suspect. These are still the same political commissars who for two decades were responsible for proselytising the gospel according to Amadou Babatura Ahidjo — gospel that effectively stunted the political development of our society. It is therefore doubtful that they view the new Cameroon through the same prism as Mr. Biya. While many now profess to have seen the light, their conversions are motivated more by reasons of expediency than principles of public service. Mr. Biya cannot trust these sycophants.

Cameroon cannot afford to be dragged into the 21st century under the leadership of the same politicians who turned the first two decades of its post-unification history into a painful nightmare. We deserve better.

CSO: 3400/437

GABON

BRIEFS

MORENA PRESS CONFERENCE BANNED--The exiled Morena opposition movement had a Paris press conference banned by the French authorities recently. The press conference, which was to have concerned Human Rights in Gabon, was banned at a time of extreme tension between the French and Gabonese governments over a book critical of the Bongo regime (West Africa, December 5). The tension was apparently defused after top-level negotiations between President Bongo and President Mitterrand's envoys. President Bongo has frequently in the past demanded that the French authorities cease to allow Morena activities in France, hinting sometimes strongly that French business interests in Gabon would be jeopardised if Paris did not comply. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3452, 19/26 Dec 83 p 2971]

CSO: 3400/508

GHANA

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM EXILE--A leading member of the disbanded People's National Party, Alhaji Mohamadu Sidikub Gentleman, has reported himself to the National Investigations Committee [NIC] on his return from Gano in Upper Volta where he went into exile on the advent of the 31 December revolution for fear of victimization. According to a statement from the NIC, Alhaji Gentleman said he heeded the Provisional National Defense Council's call to all Ghanaians in exile to return home to contribute their quota to the on-going national reconstruction. The statement said the committee has given Alhaji Gentleman a safe conduct document to enable him to go about his normal duties. [Text] [AB112143 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000GMT 11 Jan 84]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS REAPPLY FOR ADMISSION--The university authorities have asked all students who do not share the stand of the National Union of Ghana students to reapply for admission by 23 January 1984. Students residents near their universities are to submit their applications directly to their universities. Those resident in any of the university regions, that is Ashanti, central and greater Accra regions, are to submit theirs to the university nearest them. All other students should submit their applicaitons to their respective regional secretaries. All applications will have to bear the name of the applicant's university at the top left hand corner of the envelop for easy sorting. [Text] [AB122235 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/518

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

TELEPHONE LINK WITH MALI--An agreement concerning a loan of 531.168 million CFA francs or about \$1.25 million was signed in Abidjan on 7 January between the Ivorian posts and telecommunications department and the ECOWAS compensation, cooperation, and development fund. This loan will enable Ivory Coast to establish a telephone link between Korhogo in Ivory Coast and Sikasso in Mali without passing through Paris. It is to be repaid over 15 years at a 7.5 percent interest rate with a 3-year grace period. The posts and telecommunications department was represented by Ivorian economy and Finance Minister Abdoulaye Kone while the ECOWAS fund was represented by its director, Robert Tubman. [Summary] [AB111600 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 10 Jan 84 p 4]

CSO: 3419/313

ATTITUDE OF WHITE PARLIAMENT MEMBER DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 Dec 83 p 6

[Article by Jacques de Barrin: "The White Deputy's Complex-Free Solitude"]

[Text] Nairobi--There is nothing he can do about it. God made him this way--white--and not some other way. The voters of the Langata district--a Nairobi neighborhood--have not held it against him in any case, since they have sent him to a seat in Parliament for the second consecutive time. However, Philip Leakey was facing 10 opponents, including Achieng Oneko, who is close to the old socialist leader, Oginga Odinga and who publicly criticized Leakey in veiled terms for the color of his skin and urged his audience to fight for "true" independence for Kenya.

He does not owe his success to the 2,000 or so white Kenyans. The 10,244 votes he garnered beside his name are basically those of black citizens, all ethnic groups, all religions and all conditions combined. "Voters are looking more and more to be free of racial and tribal criteria in making their selection," he explains. "I am a common denominator; in my previous term I proved my ability to remain above the battle."

Philip Leakey, 34, the only white member of Parliament, did not go very far in school. "I have a scientific training, acquired through experience and family contacts," he admits. Is he not the young son of the famous anthropologist, Louis Leakey? Since he was 17 he has been interested in politics, "the best way to contribute to the country's development." In 1974 he made a futile bid for a term as deputy, and failed.

Thoroughly rooted in the African soil where his family established itself three generations ago, Philip Leakey claims to be a full-fledged Kenyan. He has never been away for very long from his native land. His longest absence was a 3-month stay in a secondary school in Great Britain. "I was sent up there against my will," he says defensively.

This descendant of British immigrants boasts quite naturally that he thinks and acts as an African, which he has virtually never ceased to be. "Three fourths of the time I speak Swahili (one of the country's two official languages, English being the other one), even at home with my wife and children," he states.

To Play the Game

During the last session of the legislature, did he not, in a debate, push audacity so far as to call to order Charles Njonjo, then the minister for constitutional affairs, who in a speech had "jumped" from Swahili to English, when the rule requires the use of only one language from beginning to end of a speech?

"Racism is absolutely foreign to Africans," Philip Leakey assures us. "It was colonialism that introduced that concept on the continent." But this political weapon, which some think it is clever to use, seems to him to have become totally "out of date." The future causes him no fear; he envisages it serenely because, he says, "the constitution of the country guarantees the rights of all Kenyans, and I am a Kenyan like the rest of them."

"Either you play the game or you don't; either you are a citizen of a country or you aren't," he adds, denouncing, in that connection, the "unhealthy situation" of the white community in Zimbabwe, which has struggled to have its privileges recognized. But history teaches that privileges always end up, sooner or later, by fading away.

In his opinion it is "frankly ridiculous" that a certain number of seats in Zimbabwe's parliament had been reserved for whites. The only explanation he finds for this "anomaly" is that "the whites don't have the political courage to confront the blacks around an urn."

To Philip Leakey, the secret of success "is to identify completely with the country one lives in, and no one can succeed in doing that if he is hanging onto his privileges." What will be the fate of white communities in Africa? If it happens that one day they have to pack up and get out, in his opinion "it will be because their members have not conducted themselves like good citizens, because they have refused to fight for the fatherland they adopted for better or worse."

Philip Leakey feels good in his skin, no more ill at ease in Nairobi than a little Irish or Italian immigrant boy in New York or Philadelphia. He takes his country as it is and defends it relentlessly. "I entirely approve of the one-party system," he insists. "Kenya can't treat itself to the luxury of internal struggles that would compromise its development. There are few countries in the world where the leaders spend so much time preaching unity."

"Those who are at the head of the state owe their position to their merits alone," he says with a certain candor. "In the so-called advanced democracies, a man takes second place to the party, which explains the inferior quality of leadership personnel."

A "Great Honor"

Philip Leakey, like any deputy, is acquainted with the glory and the constraints of the profession of public man. At the end of his first term in Parliament, he showed a balance sheet which he says earned him the favor of the voters. He also collected, in voluntary contributions--the Harambee system, or community system, that was dear to Jomo Kenyatta--11 million Kenyan shillings, about 6.6 million francs, to build schools and social facilities in his district. He found work for 8,000 unemployed; the fact that Nairobi's industrial area is situated in his

territory greatly facilitated the task. He also built an open-air movie theater and--it should have been thought of--bus shelters, which are very useful in the rainy season.

White Kenyans turn to him instinctively as soon as there is a dossier to be obtained or a few grievances to be expressed. They tend to think of him, if not as a spokesman, at least as a useful intermediary. He does not refuse to render a service for them, but is careful not to appear to be obligated.

In the previous government, Philip Leakey occupied the post of vice minister for environment and natural resources. On the new team, Daniel Arap Moi, the head of state, has appointed him vice minister for foreign affairs. Even though that post does not involve heavy responsibilities, he nonetheless considers it a "great honor," though he does not understand it, that he is on the list of the president's official associates.

When he was at the environment ministry, he welcomed voters. They felt so free to go there that he received 22,000 of them in the last 4 years. "And that's not counting telephone calls," he adds.

At the foreign affairs ministry, on the other hand, there is a certain "etiquette" to be observed. It would be improper for too many ordinary citizens from Wananchi to clutter up the corridors of the "Kenyan Quai d'Orsay." "I will have to receive many foreign visitors," Philip Leakey acknowledges; he is dreaming of opening a real office elsewhere, in another part of the city. Different kinds of people should not be inter-mingled.

For now, people continue to line up in his ministerial anteroom. That woman nursing her baby is not the least bit in the world impressed by the diplomat in the proper suit whom she passes in the corridor. Here she feels somewhat at home. She is waiting for "her" deputy. It makes no difference whether he is white or black, provided he takes an interest in her fate. Voters are the same everywhere.

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CSO: 3419/281

MOZAMBIQUE

REBELO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF GRASS-ROOTS

Beira NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] "If the grass-roots organizations, which are the bedrock foundation of society, do not function democratically and do not have vitality, the social edifice cannot remain solid nor be democratic." This was the comment made yesterday by Jorge Rebelo, first secretary of the FRELIMO Party Committee in the city of Maputo. This member of the political bureau stressed that it is important that all organizations and those in charge of them show respect for the decisive role played by the block leaders and the leaders of the 10-family groups.

In a meeting with about 30 block leaders and leaders of 10-family groups held yesterday afternoon in the Malanga district and like other identical meetings previously convened, the first secretary of the city committee proceeded with his work of investigating the performance of the grass-roots structures and the problems confronting them.

Organization of the City

The work now in progress has as its central objective the consolidation of the organizations which are more recent and which are on a more basic level of the social structure: the 10-family groups.

These groups are directed by a leader and must also include a representative of the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women] and another of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization]. Between 70 and 80 percent of the capital districts were already covered in the process of creating these structures.

"We are in a process of improving the organization of the city's life and structure," recalled Jorge Rebelo. "We are beginning our work with the formation of the urban districts; then we shall move on to a reorganization of the activating groups and subsequently to the city blocks. Now we must extend and consolidate the 10-family groups. Each of these organizations has its specific tasks and all constitute of part of the same edifice, the bedrock foundations of which are the families enclosed within their respective groups."

He added that the democracy of our society must first have its base in these groups. To ensure that this democratic way of life take root and live through

popular participation, Jorge Rebelo called attention to the need of eliminating certain mistakes that were made in the choice of some of the 10-family groups leaders. He emphasized that the latter must be known and chosen by the families they represent. In some cases, these representatives were merely pointed out by organizations on a higher level or chosen bureaucratically without popular participation. "We must make democracy live beginning with the grass-roots, at the bedrock foundation of our society."

Yesterday's meeting under the guidance of the city's first secretary was essentially a moment of "auscultation" of the difficulties faced by these new organizations in the performance of their duties. In an eloquent and prolonged dialog with the participants, who numbered about 30, Jorge Rebelo asked several questions about the detail regarding the operation of these various organizations.

Cadres that Ignore Democracy at the Grass-roots

"One of the main difficulties we are facing is the mobilization of residents who are managers or heads in the places where they work," said one of the 10-family group leaders. "Most of these individuals are the first to set a bad example. Neither they nor their families take part in any of the tasks in their districts. In their jobs, they are responsible officials. But here at the grass-roots, they are unacquainted with democratic life."

The same participant, backed up by other leaders of city blocks and 10-family groups, also told of cases of intimidation and threats made by cadres of the Defense and Security Forces.

"When we are doing our work at the district level, some of these commanders, although they are themselves residents, show a lack of respect for us and refuse to conduct themselves like the rest of the population."

According to the reports made at the meeting, "Operation Production," the objective of which earned the praise of the representatives of these grass-roots organizations, was, however, described as a source of many conflicts between them and some of those officials who wanted to protect the members of their families.

Criminal Activity and Food Supply: Main Sources of Concern.

In expressing the feelings of the families who live in their blocks, they also spoke of their concern about the fact that the crime index has increased, especially with respect to robberies. "We are convinced that many thieves and marginal offenders remained in hiding during the initial phase of 'Operation Production,' but are now about to return in force," said one of the participants in the dialog as he gave examples of known marginal offenders in the district.

In dealing with other aspects of the social and economic life of the districts, blocks and families they represent, the leaders also laid special emphasis on

the difficulties faced in the supplying of food. They stressed that they understood the reasons for the shortage of foodstuffs, but they criticized some of the mechanisms of the distribution system.

Outstanding among these criticisms was that involving the high number of members in each cooperative, which stands in the way of efforts to improve the organization. They expressed their disagreement with the idea of there being a consumers' cooperative for each district and insisted on the need to decentralize the cooperative.

Most of those present asked the first secretary of the city committee to be given the opportunity and priority necessary for their political and military development in order that they may be able to improve their capabilities both with respect to the organization of the daily newspaper of their places of residence and in the defense of the city, especially with regard to a permanent system of vigilance.

A Volunteer Effort without Privileges

At the end of the meeting, Jorge Rebelo applauded the clear and concise manner in which these grass-roots leaders lent their assistance in reaching an understanding of the problems of the entire society through the study of the life of these organizations. He also applauded the volunteer effort, void of privileges, made by these citizens to guarantee tranquility and to solve the problems of the entire population.

8089

CSO: 3442/98

MOZAMBIQUE

REPAIR OF BRIDGE OVER ZAMBEZE IN SECOND STAGE

Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 3 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] The second stage has been reached in the repair work being done on tower one of the bridge over the Zambeze River in the province of Tete. The work was begun in May of this year and the total cost of the undertaking is approximately 120 million meticals. Prominent among the various activities now in progress is the installation of the micro-piles that will assure the transferral of the loads to which the bridge is subjected to geological layers of greater stability.

It should be recalled that the axis of that tower underwent a displacement of about 90 centimeters at the top because of a settling of the foundation, which occurred during the great floods of 1977. It is to be further noted as well, that additional work is being done to protect the tower by making 43 openings around its base into which cement will be poured.

According to information released to our reporting staff in Maputo by the engineer, Abdul Faquir, one of the managers of CETEZ, a consortium consisting of CETA, Engineering Works E.E. and the Portuguese firm "Teixeira Duarte, Ltd.," the entity charged with the execution of the work project, the mobilization of the necessary resources, both human and material, has been accomplished in a most satisfactory manner, thanks to the constant efforts of the two enterprises as well as those of the entities of the province of Tete and the other central structures involved in the undertaking.

The solving of different problems that make themselves felt in the matter of transporting commodities on the Beira-Tete run and also the handling of the difficulties involved in supplying food products to the 60 workers on the job, were cited by our interlocutor as some examples of the efforts put forth by the structures of that northern province of the country.

Geotectonic Inspections Conducted

According to information obtained by the reporting staff of the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, all the geotectonic inspection operations had already been carried out for the purpose of gaining a detailed knowledge of the present condition of the tower and the terrain to get a better idea of the depth at which the micro-piles are to be put in place.

"In addition, steps were taken to assure the solidity of the earth under the foundations by pouring cement over the terrain surrounding the present foundations in such a way as to guarantee that they will be better protected against future erosions," our informant said.

"The earnest determination," he continued, "shown thus far by the workers directly involved in the undertaking leads us to foresee the completion of operations within the time specified, that is, in May of 1984."

With a length of 762 meters, a width of 11.20 meters and a roadway strip measuring 7.20 meters, the bridge over the Zambeze River in Tete is of particular importance because of its location and is very especially so for the countries that are members of the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference]. It plays an important role in the flow of commodities between Zimbabwe and Malawi, across Mozambique.

The overall administration of the undertaking is guaranteed by the department of Roads and Bridges of the ministry of Construction and Waters, the financing comes from the Kuwait fund and the government of the RPM [Peoples Republic of Mozambique]. Supervision and control over operations is the responsibility of Hidrotecnica Portuguesa, as associate of Roughton and Partners, a British firm.

8089

CSO: 3442/98

MOZAMBIQUE

POSSIBLE USE OF DOMESTIC AMIANTHUS IN MANUFACTURE OF PLATES, PIPES

Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 5 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Lusalite of Mozambique with headquarters in the Dondo District in Sofala will next year begin an industrial and laboratory study of the utilization of domestic raw materials in the manufacture of plates and pipes.

According to an explanation given by one of the technicians of that manufacturing unit, the project, in its first phase, anticipates the testing of a mixture of amianthus M-2-C extracted from the Mavita mines with another, the "Grade Four," imported from Zimbabwe.

The above technician, in reporting to Jose Carlos Lobo, minister of mineral resources, on the fact that the project is being undertaken, also stressed that the aforementioned program will be implemented in collaboration with the structures of the Mavita mines, which are located in the Manica District.

In this context, a technical team of that mining complex was at the Lusalite factory some days ago and was briefed on the processes now being employed in the manufacture of plates with that raw material. Here the group witnessed the differences existing between the amianthus produced in Mavita and that imported from South Africa and Zimbabwe.

In that industrial unit the team also learned that a type of asbestos, M-2-C, (a mineral from which amianthus is derived), similar to the "Grade Four," was also being extracted in Mavita. However, its fiber is very short and the reserves of the mineral are on the verge of depletion.

According to information provided us at the site, the miners of Mavita had said that they were going to make a study of the viability of improving the quality of the amianthus M-2-C now being utilized so that they may make a comparison with the raw material employed in the production of plates.

Armed with the samples gathered at the factory, the technical team will return to Dondo with a purer variety of amianthus and proceed to conduct the tests.

Lack of a Spare Part Paralyzes Pipe Production Line

The assistant technical manager of Lusalite of Mozambique also informed the minister, Jose Carlos Lobo, that only one industrial line in that production unit is in operation, that producing plates. The pipe production unit is down because of the lack of spare parts.

According to what he said, pipe production came to a standstill about three weeks ago because of a shortage of the parts referred to.

It should be noted that the Lusalite Factory of Mozambique uses amianthus and cement for the manufacture of fibro-cement plates and pipes.

8089

CSO: 3442/98

JUDGE EXPLAINS CITIZENS' RIGHT TO DEFENSE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Dec 83 p 4

/Text/ When interviewed by our staff, Jose Abudo, a presiding judge for one of the two Court of Appeals brigades for "Operation Production" in Sofala, said, "It is important that everyone know that the accused has the basic right to defense, guaranteed in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique."

"In compliance with this constitutional principle all courts acknowledge that the defendant can defend himself against the charges brought against him," said Jose Abudo who added that:

"How can the accused exercise this right when accused? He can present his evidence in the form of documents or witnesses, he can be listened to attentively when he explains the importance of the evidence and he can raise objections to the judges' statements; that is, not accept the judgment when impediments have been found, as spelled out in the law."

Jose Abudo continued, "The defendant has the same right when he selects a lawyer to represent him, if he does not wish to use the court-appointed one--lawyers trained for 'Operation Production.' In addition, he can also exercise the right to defense, appealing to the court which sentences him."

Our interlocutor said that, in principle, the complaint is presented to the court which studies the case in order to punish or acquit, thus allowing the case to be carefully studied by the proper authority.

Moreover, he stressed that when the defendant requests a judicial review, the court which sentences him must agree to this. Later it sends it for review to the Court of Appeals which may consider the case if the facts presented warrant.

"When it is determined that the decision at the lower level clearly violates the directives and guidelines of 'Operation Production,' then the Court of Appeals can review the case," stressed Judge Jose Abudo.

That judge told our reporter that, in order to allow poor people to exercise their right to defense, staff members from the People's Provincial Court were trained to explain it widely and educate the beneficiaries in the shipping centers and help them draw up an appeal when necessary.

"We feel that this work has a positive value since all citizens can exercise this right on equal footing and there will be no prejudice to those who have justification but, because of ignorance, do not make use of this right," concluded Jose Abudo.

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FACTORY REACTIVATED--PROMAC, the company which produces building materials in Sofala, is manufacturing 3,000 cubic meters of "madel" /translation unknown/ sheets, formed of wood and mineralized cement; this partially uses the factory's built-in capacity of 7,800 cubic meters. Inocentes Vembana, head of this state-run firm, told DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that this type of sheet can be produced because the workers repaired the equipment in the factory located in Dondo, Sofala Province, early this year. Our interviewee said that the factory, with 42 workers, was shut down approximately 6 years because its former owners had sabotaged the equipment and fled. Vembana, an engineer, also said that this production unit made "madel" sheets of 2 meters by .5 meters with widths varying from 5 cm to 7.5 cm. The weight of each sheet depends on its width, ranging from 8.5 kg to 28 kg. This civil engineer, who specializes in buildings and bridges, went on to speak of the technical characteristics of "madel" sheets, stressing that this material provides good insulation and is very economical. /Text/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Dec 83 p 3/ 9479

BLAST FURNACES INSTALLED--The recent installation of two blast furnaces at FEMOL /Mozambique Enamel Factory/ will triple the productivity of the firm, the only one of its kind in the country. The factory, which was shut down for more than 5 years because of sabotage by its former manager who later fled Mozambique, is preparing a project to use trash and unused, often discarded byproducts of raw materials. According to initial calculations, that source of often unused iron byproducts could be a potential source of raw materials for FEMOL production. Three technicians came from Maputo and one Portuguese specialist came from a firm doing this type of work to install the two blast furnaces which cost more than the construction of four five-story buildings. FEMOL produces household items like plates, pans, basins and other items in enamel, in approximately 24 sizes. /Text/ /Beira DIAIRO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 3 Dec 83 p 2/ 9479

NORTH KOREAN IRRIGATION PROJECT--Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of FRELIMO Party and head of Cabo Delgado Province, met on 10 December 1983 in Pemba with a team of technicians from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea involved in drawing up an irrigation construction project in Muera, in the "Filipe Magaia" communal village. The project, which is part of the effort to step up the fight against hunger in that region of the country, will provide irrigation for a 220-hectare area where two crops of rice, corn, greens and other foodstuffs can be planted each year. In the meeting with the Korean technicians, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande praised their work, considering it quite important for strengthening ties of friendship and solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. /Text/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 12 Dec 83 p 1/ 9479

CSO: 3442/102

'SECRET' WAR SAID ESCALATING ON ANGOLAN BORDER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jan 84 p 7

[Article by Peter Kenny]

[Text]

IT HAS BEEN dubbed Africa's secret war. Not because Africa does not have a profusion of them.

This one has been hitting world headlines, with bombs falling in the major Southern Angolan town of Lubango, where Swapo has its main headquarters, and claims by Angola that it has downed three South African aircraft.

In a statement from its London office this weekend, Swapo denied it had a military headquarters in the Lubango region or that it had anti-aircraft batteries.

When war broke out in North Africa — in Chad — journalists watched from various hilltops as different sides strafed and killed each other.

War in Ethiopia and the Ogaden brought in a phalanx of foreign correspondents.

But for people observing wars in the headlines, southern Africa's latest conflict seems to be a statement war.

Communications in that region of northern South West Africa and southern Angola are bad, and distances to be covered are huge. A journalist trying to get to the flashpoint areas by road might get there days after the conflict. Flying in a chartered plane, he will probably be rocketed down.

Because it is being fought in a huge area of southern Angola, it is watched, analysed and discussed for the Western world from two capital cities, Pretoria and Lisbon.

Pretoria, because that is the headquarters of the South African Defence Force, and Lisbon because that is the clearing house of statements from the official Angolan news agency, Angop.

And what is the war allegedly being fought about? The independence of South West Africa, a United Nations mandated territory under the control of South Africa which is facing an onslaught from 800 to 1 000 Swapo guerrillas infiltrating from Angola, the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, told military correspondents in South

Africa last week.

He said seven companies of Swapo's military wing were attempting to push into South West Africa from southern Angola in a four pronged attack taking advantage of the rainy season, a habit of the insurgents who take advantage of plentiful supplies of water to sustain them and grow the vegetation that gives them protection against the security forces.

And, after the worst drought this century, which has left the fragile economy reeling and a normally parched land devastated, South West Africa appears to be receiving an above average rainfall — a sign of progress in this beleaguered territory.

Both General Viljoen and South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, have said unequivocally that "South Africa cannot sit with folded hands while hundreds of Swapo terrorists infiltrate South West Africa to commit murder," using Angola as their stepping stone.

Earlier, during December, South Africa held out an olive branch offering a ceasefire and a halt to cross border operations from January 31.

This, of course, would have to have been met with an undertaking from the Angolan government that it would not allow Swapo to use its territory as a launching pad for attacks into SWA by such forces.

The ruling MPLA party in Angola and Swapo rejected the South African peace offer as a ploy, and since then all havoc has broken loose in Southern Angola as South Africa has unleashed its forces in a "limited pre-emptive strike", as General Viljoen described it.

The official news agency of Angola, Angop, claimed that three South African motorised brigades had invaded to Cassinga, where forces from South West Africa made a ferocious attack in 1979 killing and capturing hundreds of people.

Angop also claimed that South Africa

had bombed the important strategic towns of Caiundo, Cahama and Cuvelai.

A Reuters report from Lisbon said military analysts believed the current South African operation against guerrillas to be its biggest in two years.

Swapo's aim in its infiltration into South West Africa during the rainy season is to cause havoc in the predominantly white farming areas south of Owambo and Kavango — an event almost as fixed on the annual calendar as the sometimes hesitant rainfall.

People in Windhoek, who see things on a global rather than regional scale, have been wondering whether the latest conflict in southern Angola coupled with the astounding inroads and aggression of the forces of Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita forces, might result in the installation of a new regime in Luanda.

They cannot decide whether such a government might be a coalition government of the ruling President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Dr Savimbi, or a lone Savimbi government which would in turn have to embark on a holding operation against ousted MPLA forces.

With the unashamed strong talk from the United States following its entry into Grenada and its refusal to pull its troops out of Lebanon, and the Soviet backing of the Cuban forces who help prop up the ruling government in Angola, bar talk and coffee shop gossip in South West Africa's thirsty waterholes is rife.

All that is certain is that the United States has a Presidential election this year, South West Africa's independence is on the horizon and nobody can say how many soldiers and pieces of armament are taking part in Africa's secret war.

The only people who can see the war are journalists acceptable to the Angolan government who are prepared to be escorted around Angola, or those acceptable to Unita, who are prepared to be escorted to areas they control, or members of the SADF.

But what they really see they cannot necessarily write about in South Africa. After all, it is 1984.

CSO: 3400/436

FIRST-HAND REPORT ON FORTIFICATIONS, MISSIONS IN KAVANGO

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 20 Dec 83 p 8

[Article by Jasper Mortimer]

[Text]

RUNDU: "You are safer here in Rundu than in any town in South Africa," the sales representative asserted. "Where in South Africa do you have an armed guard around the town?"

For those who feel more secure amid the trappings, of war, he was right. With a bomb shelter in every garden, two military bases outside the town, the two security fences around the perimeter, Rundu is undoubtedly fortified.

The reason is that Rundu is the key town in a progressively "hot" area of the SWA/Namibia war zone. It is the capital of Kavango. While Swapo guerillas have traditionally used next door Owambo for infiltration, they are now increasingly exploiting the denser bush of Kavango.

Yet what impresses the casual visitor to Rundu is not the militarisation, but the way the Kavango people are getting on with their lives, despite the war.

One cannot tell how much the people are affected by passing through security fences twice or more times a day (the township lies outside the fence), nor what children think of bomb shelters in their school yard and policemen toting rifles in the main street.

But when one goes down to the Okavongo river, one finds teenage girls washing clothes, men fishing with lines and even bow and arrow, and younger girls wading with conical fishing traps. Clothes of all colours adorn the banks, bushes doubling as washing lines.

Men are stripping bamboos to make mats and fishing traps. Young boys are paddling a dugout containing a bucket of fresh water.

Further along, two young men in standard 8 are strolling towards a willow tree under which they will make an attempt to swot for their economics exams.

And again when one travels the 250 kilometre "strategic" road from Grootfontein to Rundu, one passes an overturned truck next to a patch in the tarmac, presumably a landmine spot. Bulldozers are clearing the bush for 300 metres on either side (to make it more difficult for Swapo to stage ambushes) and the workers have armed guards.

But one also sees men diligently carving the well-known Kavango drums, hacking at the teak with crude axes in the shade of a roadside tree.

Of course, one might respond, these people have to live! But the impression is of something more than that. The Kavango seem to have a resilience to the war, and an energy, that stands in contrast to the desperate faces one meets in dryer and poorer parts of southern Africa.

Others seem to have noticed the Kavango spirit as well. According to the Standard

Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa, the Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches have built 39 missions in Kavango — an extraordinary concentration for a mere 112 000 inhabitants.

The missions, like the people, are concentrated along the Okavango. Flowing for 370 kilometres along the border with Angola, this river is the people's tap, washbasin, fishing ground and cattle-trough. It is the centre of life.

I drove to one mission at Sambiu, 35 kilometres east of Rundu.

With a staff of one ageing priest and eight sisters (four of them Kavango), Father Bernard van Roosmalen runs a clinic, a school for 500 and a hostel for 300 pupils who live far away.

The mission is funded by "good people" in Germany and Holland and Father van Roosmalen has been there since 1950.

In this war, he said, "the people sit between two fires".

"Koevoet (the police counter-insurgency unit) chases Swapo,

Swapo comes to the people and asks for food, then Koevoet comes in and begins to hit the people for giving food to Swapo."

His words seem to be confirmed by a recent court case where a Koevoet sergeant, convicted of assaulting a villager, testified that Kavango was "rotten with Swapo" and the Security Police got "no co-operation" from the locals.

And what was the mission's attitude to the war?

"We are neutral," said Father van Roosmalen, "we see the rights and wrongs of both sides."

Sambiu has no security fence and appears not to need one. Father Van Roosmalen has heard that when Swapo guerillas approach, they ask what the "white people are doing" and then leave the mission alone.

So far not one of Sambiu's pupils has left to fight in the war, he said. Compared to the school-leaving that afflicted Rhodesia's missions during the war, Sambiu's record is impressive.

BRIEFS

NEW ATLAS PUBLISHED--WINDHOEK--Namibians are great beer drinkers, right? Wrong. And that's official. According to the first "National Atlas of South West Africa" released this week, the country's beer production is only 14,4 litres a head compared with the rest of the world's 17,9 litres a head. This is just one item from a myriad of useful and useless information contained in the new atlas--the first definitive work of its kind on any country in Southern Africa. For the first time, the man in the street is able to see at a glance that only 20 out of every 1 000 Namibians buy local newspapers and that there are only 50 motor vehicles for every 1 000 people. But if these are only of passing curiosity to the average reader, there are also the more important geographical and social data for students and industrialists. There are 92 individual maps, some supported with satellite photographs, showing weather patterns, human settlement, historic regions of settlement and development and infrastructural facilities. No doubt there will be academic argument and criticism about the emphasis given to such factors as the ethnic divisions of the country, but in general it should find a ready market. The atlas was compiled by members of Stellenbosch University's Institute for Cartographic Analysis in consultation with the SWA/Namibian Directorate of Development and Co-ordination. The atlas is not expected to make the commercial bookshelves as it is an official government publication, but can be ordered through the Directorate: Private Bag 12025, Windhoek 9000. The cost is about R20. [Peter Honey] [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Dec 83 p 5]

CSO: 3400/436

YEAR 1983 DESCRIBED AS WORST IN 20 YEARS FOR INDUSTRY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3462, 19/26 Dec 83 p 2972

[Text]

The Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) has described the year 1983 as "the worst for Nigerian manufacturing industry in two decades."

In a pre-budget memorandum to the Federal Government on the 1984 budget, MAN noted that inspite of the measures taken under the Economic Stabilisation Act, the fact that two new task forces were set up within the period "was a clear evidence that both in conception and execution, the measures were leading us away from the desired objectives."

The manufacturers then stressed that the first budget of President Shagari's second administration offered an opportunity to make suggestions and recommendations for revamping the economy and restoring productivity to the industrial sector.

Some of the recommendations of MAN include the immediate issuance of import licences and allocation of foreign exchange for the purchase of raw materials and other inputs to resuscitate industries that have closed down or are on the verge of doing so.

It complained that import licences went more to consumer items than for raw materials and spare parts and decried the lack of clear guidelines on priorities for

allocating import licences and foreign exchange.

It called for the prompt release of all compulsory advance deposits with the Central Bank on concluded transactions to the owners to provide needed working capital and argued that the government should bear the extra financial cost arising from the fall in the value of the naira for transactions completed before the fall.

On agriculture, MAN said government should take stock of available arable land and ensure that maximum tillage was undertaken in 1984 while all farmers were put to productive use.

It held that river basin authorities and national crop boards should have production as well as marketing units to enhance the success of the nation's food programme.

On public finance, it would want government to rationalise the allocation of the nation's scarce resources, and develop a foreign exchange budget which should anticipate periodic inflow from oil sales.

It stressed that government expenditure should thereafter be pegged at 60-75 per cent of anticipated revenue, adding that government should expedite the process of payment.

CSO: 3400/500

BACKGROUND OF CASAMANCE INCIDENTS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3462, 19/26 Dec 83 p 2971

[Text]

The violent incidents which took place recently in the Casamance (West Africa, December 12), killing three gendarmes and injuring four other people, took place as the trials of 27 Casamancais separatists were taking place in Dakar.

The Casamance Movement of Democratic Forces (MFDC) had held a meeting in the village of Diabir which apparently got out of control when participants turned on the security forces present. According to *Le Monde*, 500 soldiers were subsequently despatched to the region from Dakar to help the local forces.

The French newspaper suggests that the root cause of the troubles may be the "Wollofisation" of the Sioula peoples in Casamance. Many thousands of Wolofs have migrated south to the region because of drought in the groundnut basin, and subsequently started farming their peanuts in cleared forest land. The predominantly Muslim Wolofs are not fully integrated with the mainly Animist or Catholic Dioulas.

The latest events follow serious demonstrations in Ziguinchor last December, when protestors tore down Senegalese flags to replace them with the movement's white flag. Twenty-seven of those arrested at the time were being tried when the Diabir events took place. One of the leaders of the irridentist movement, Father Diamacoune Senghor, declared at his trial "Our Grandfathers always told us that the Casamance was not part of Senegal".

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

PIT-PCC COOPERATION AGREEMENT--The Independence and Labour Party, led by M. Seydou Cissokho has signed a co-operation agreement in Havana with the Cuban Communist Party. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3462, 19/26 Dec 83 p 2971]

CSO: 3400/508

LABOR PARTY CALLS FOR EARLY ELECTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. —

The national congress of the Labour Party yesterday unanimously adopted a motion calling for an early election for participation in the new constitutional process.

The decision was taken at the Labour Party's annual congress being held in Port Elizabeth.

The idea of a referendum was rejected outright.

Asked to comment on the outcome of the vote the party's leader, The Rev Allan Hendrickse, said he was very happy with the voting. The party had the funds and were prepared to fight an early election.

Twenty groups met behind closed doors yesterday to discuss the issue. All were agreed that a referendum would be too costly, a waste of time and would only confuse the Coloured electorate.

The party had already decided at Eshowe to participate in the new political constitution, they said, and the party should now get on with the holding of an election.

Reasons

Other reasons given for the holding of an election were:

- the party had the funds and the necessary

infrastructure;

- time was in the Labour Party's favour; and

- the Labour Party would have an opportunity to nullify its opposition and prove to the Government that the Labour Party was a real representative of the Coloured people.

Some of the reasons given against the holding of the referendum were:

- it would be a waste of time because it would mean a double canvassing and this would only confuse the voters;

- it could also bring about intimidation especially in Natal.

LABOUR. — Last April, at a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Coloured Labour Party had insisted on a referendum on the same day as Whites.

In his annual report to the party congress, the national secretary, Mr Fred Peters, said Mr Botha had explained why he was not particularly in favour of a referendum for Coloureds and Indians.

Insistence

"At a later stage we met with the Minister of Constitutional Development where we insisted on our decision, but were

prepared to reconsider should the conference decide otherwise."

MR Peters said the referendum should be held on the question of participation or not.

He said Labour party leaders recently met with Mr Botha and the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, and expressed their dissatisfaction on the threatening statement made by Mr Kotze on the Mayfair issue.

Scuffle

A scuffle broke out at the Labour Party's congress yesterday afternoon.

The incident occurred shortly after congress had voted in favour of an election rather than a referendum.

The man — the only dissident — walked to the front of the hall and demanded to be heard, but he was booed and shouted down.

A scuffle ensued as other delegates grabbed the man to remove him from the hall. Only after an appeal from the party leader, was the man escorted peacefully from the hall.

CSO: 3400/499

GERHARDT SPY ACTIVITIES VIEWED AS BLOW TO SA INTELLIGENCE

'Biggest Blow' Ever Received

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text] THE spying activities of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, former officer commanding the Simonstown Naval Dockyard, constitute the biggest blow to South African intelligence ever received and have done incalculable harm to Western interests.

This is the assessment of the affair by security sources in Pretoria in the wake of the 45-day secret trial in which Gerhardt and his second wife, Ruth, were sentenced to life imprisonment and 10 years' respectively.

The couple, whose defence was based on the claim that Gerhardt was acting as a double agent--a defence which the court rejected--have given notice they intend applying for leave to appeal.

Among the aspects being speculated on in Pretoria are:

--A tightening of counter-intelligence systems in South Africa to avoid a possible repetition of the disastrous lapse;

--The possibility of a spy swop with the Soviets, probably involving the United States which was responsible for Gerhardt's detection; and

--A review of known and probable disclosures made by Gerhardt to his Russian spymasters with the intention of minimising the harmful effects.

Among the information to emerge is that without the disclosures of a Soviet defector to US intelligence, Gerhardt and his wife, may have continued their spying activities undetected.

Gerhardt, who spied for the Russians since 1964, was picked up by agents of the FBI early in January last year.

He was interrogated afterwards by agents of the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for 11 days during which he made startling disclosures about the extent of the information he had passed on to the Soviets.

This included intelligence on Nato and British defence systems.

It also appeared from the interrogation that Gerhardt had visited the Soviet Union no less than five times for training and in-depth debriefings. Ruth accompanied him twice.

Some of the disclosures by Gerhardt were so sensitive that they could not be published in South Africa without contravening the Defence Act.

One of the spin-offs of the unmasking of the Gerhardts was the capture of a Soviet agent on January 25 last year by Swiss intelligence.

He arrived at Zurich Airport on a tourist visa under the name of Mikhail Nikolayev, and was alleged to be the Gerhardt's contact with Soviet intelligence. According to reports the man has refused to reveal any information of value to his interrogators.

Reassessment Necessary

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text]

THE Dieter Gerhardt affair — involving suspected disclosures of the most delicate kind to the Soviet Union — will for years to come result in a reassessment of South Africa's counter-intelligence procedures.

It can be taken as read that the type of intelligence the 2m-tall Commodore Dieter Gerhardt was able to supply to his Russian spymasters over the past 20 years was accurate to the last detail.

Cdre Gerhardt had access to top secret information and as a trained marine engineer, the ability to absorb the facts at a glance.

It can thus be deduced that he was able to give the Russians chapter and verse on the development of South Africa's military

capability and strike power, as well reveal the highly sensitive sources of supply the country relied upon in the face of a mandatory United Nations arms embargo.

American intelligence indicates that the implications of his disclosures may have been even more damaging to the United Kingdom and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Nato).

Gerhardt was picked up by FBI agents in Washington in January, after American intelligence had received a tip-off from a Soviet intelligence defector. He was interrogated for 11 days during which he made known the extent of his disclosures to the Russians concerning British naval and Nato secrets.

American intelligence documents say Gerhardt

revealed not only the details of British naval weapons systems, including missiles, but supplied his Soviet spymasters with their first intelligence on the French Exocet missiles.

Gerhardt, who passed out of the Simonstown Naval Academy as the Sword of Honour winner, was sent to Britain for further training — a fact which the British authorities confirm.

From a South African point of view, it is fortunate that through Armscor it has been able to develop an internal weapons industry to an extent where the country is almost totally self-reliant and thus any disclosures Gerhardt may have made about sources of supply have become less significant.

However, in cases

where specifications for arms and related equipment fall into the hands of hostile powers, the results can be extremely prejudicial, for it enables the enemy to supply just the right amount of firepower in the event of an armed confrontation.

It is now being widely assumed, not without cause, that some of the more accurate speculations South Africa's enemies have indulged in over recent years about its sources of supply came as a result of intelligence fed into the Russian intelligence pipeline by Cdre Gerhardt.

A third area of damage caused by the Gerhardt affair involves the credibility dent it has made in South Africa's intelligence services, particularly counter-intelligence.

Kim Philby

As in the case of Britain's Kim Philby, an episode which has caused continuing distrust between the British and their American counterparts, so too has a measure of distrust been sown on the effectiveness of South African intelligence.

In the wake of the Gerhardt affair, the authorities are certain to take a long, hard look at counter-intelligence in South Africa and define with precision just which of the country's three intelligence gathering arms should be responsible for this key area.

To the Russians, Gerhardt will remain valuable property and it will not be surprising to see the Soviets try to work some exchange involving the sociable Simonstown Commodore, probably via the Americans.

Whether or not the South Africans would agree to such an exchange remains to be seen. For

no matter how thorough the debriefings Gerhardt may have undergone, Gerhardt's extensive knowledge of Nato and the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean arenas, would make him an evaluator of importance.

According to American intelligence the spying career of Cdre Gerhardt followed an unusual path. The indications are he was what the spy community refers to as a "walk-in."

This would simply have entailed walking into the Russian embassy in London during his posting to Britain in the early 1960's.

Distrusted

"Walk-ins" are universally distrusted in the spy business because it is generally found that such agents are either "plants," have been compromised, or are unstable.

Because of the assumption that such an agent will be "blown" within a short space of time, "walk-ins" are invariably pumped for as much information as possible from the beginning.

From the charge sheet in the Gerhardt trial it can be deduced that the Soviets must have been immediately impressed with the calibre of information he supplied, for the treatment he was afforded soon became that of a fully fledged agent on whom no expense in training and equipment was spared.

Gerhardt would have found it easy to establish the right connection on approaching any Soviet embassy. Western intelligence sources estimate that up to 30 percent of Soviet embassies are staffed by members of the Komitet Gosundrustvennos Bezopasnosti (KGB) while a further 12 percent may be members of the Glavhoye Rasvedyvatel-

noye Upravleniye, the GRU.

The KGB, Russia's main intelligence organisation, is responsible for internal and external security and intelligence and general operations.

Liberation armies

The GRU, on the other hand specialises in military intelligence and among other things is responsible for training members of the so-called "liberation armies."

As is the case elsewhere, rivalry exists between the KGB and GRU as intelligence bodies but there is co-ordination and co-operation on matters of national interest.

In Gerhardt's case, because of the essentially military nature of his information, it is probable that his primary connection was with the GRU, but in the light of the political relevance of some of his suspected disclosures, there can be no doubt that the KGB became more and more interested.

The indictment against Gerhardt and his wife Ruth was revealing in many senses.

First of all it mentions a communications network with Soviet agents which operated from 1962 until his arrest earlier this year.

This included the use of so-called dead letter boxes, drops, radio transmissions, couriers and personal visits to foreign countries, as well as making use of secret codes, writing, films and false travel documents.

Obviously, it is necessary for the successful spy, both to receive instructions on what is required of him and to communicate the intelligence he acquires to his handlers.

Embassy staff

Organisations such as the KGB and GRU usually have "resident" struc-

tures and support systems through whom their agents report. These may be clandestine and illegal or "legal" by virtue of the fact that they consist of various members of embassy staff who pose as diplomatic officials of various kinds.

The Russians are not believed to have any "resident" spy structure in South Africa, although Soviet agents have from time to time penetrated the country as indicated by the capture of spies such as Loginov.

In Gerhardt's case, contact while he was abroad on postings and trips would have been a relatively simple task. But during his periods of duty in South Africa his instructions would have had to be relayed in the normal way used by the KGB or GRU in countries where there is no "resident" establishment.

At pre-arranged dates and times the spy receives a transmission from a Soviet vessel in the region, usually once a month. As is well known

there is no shortage of Russian vessels off the South African coast.

His contacts as far as can be disclosed were limited to the trips he took abroad — as indicated in the charge sheet.

Most of the information he sent out of South Africa would have left in one of two ways.

Being close to the seaport of Cape Town, it is speculated that he used a dead letter drop involving merchant seamen, a well-known method of intelligence recovery used by the Soviets.

Secondly he would have relied on the mail services sending out messages by way of secret codes and writing, plus use of microfilm, as indicated in the charge sheet.

Although there is no hard information that the Gerhardts were in regular contact with Soviet agents in Southern Africa, intelligence estimates show a large concentration of such agents in neighbouring states. Botswana alone is reputed to house at least 30 such agents.

Editorial on Gerhardt

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jan 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Spy Case"]

[Text]

THERE are aspects about the Gerhardt spy case that are disconcerting, to put it mildly.

How, for example, did a man like Dieter Felix Gerhardt, who was officer commanding the naval dockyard at Simonstown at the time of his arrest, manage to spy for Russia from 1962 to January 1983 without being detected?

According to the judge who tried Gerhardt and his wife, Ruth, Gerhardt in that period transmitted South African military secrets to the Soviet Union, for which he received payment.

His wife assisted him by being a courier, carrying information in film form to various places in Europe, and on one occasion to Tanana-

rive, in Madagascar, where she met representatives of the USSR.

She also typed letters for him in a form known as secret writing.

In their home a large variety of equipment, admittedly associated with the conduct of espionage operations, was found, the judge disclosed.

The court rejected Gerhardt's claim that he was a double agent, that he had worked for a country not hostile to South Africa, and it was this country that instructed him to offer his services to the USSR so that the country in question could ascertain, among other things, the interest of the USSR in Southern Africa.

Gerhardt also claimed that information he gathered was transmitted to the unnamed country, which converted it into disinformation, which he passed on to Soviet agents.

Because the case was held in camera, we do not know what military secrets he gave the Russians and whether those secrets affected other countries with which South Africa is associated.

However, from the nature of the position he held, Gerhardt was privy to most of our naval and other military secrets.

He also had a long run of 21 years as a Soviet spy before he was caught.

One can rightly assume, therefore, that he must have caused this country incalculable harm.

By his own admission, he visited Moscow five times — from 1964 to 1983.

Mrs Gerhardt admitted accompanying him on two of these visits, in 1972 and 1976.

How a South African naval officer could get

away with these trips to the Soviet capital, without being detected, is something we can only marvel at.

But, then, the Gerhardt case is of such a sensational nature that the little known about his activities is sufficiently mind boggling.

Meanwhile, there are lots of unanswered questions, like how the couple managed to live their double lives without their activities being discovered, whether too much trust was placed in Gerhardt when there were indications that the couple's life style was such that alarm bells should have rung, and, finally, whether our counter-intelligence system had some glaring weaknesses that allowed Gerhardt to get away with his spying for so many years.

True enough, we are not the only country in which men have sacrificed their nation's interests in order to spy for the Soviets.

But somehow we had come to believe that South Africans, especially those who have reached high rank in our forces, would not betray their country.

Gerhardt was the exception.

Not only was he a spy, but he spied for a country which is bent on destroying the existing order in South Africa and replacing it with its own puppets.

If Gerhardt's conviction stands on appeal, he will have been lucky to get off with a sentence of life imprisonment.

And if, as is rumoured, he is eventually swapped for Western spies in Soviet hands, he will be doubly lucky.

For Gerhardt, on the basis of his conviction, was a supreme traitor — and such traitors deserve the death sentence, or, if not hanged, to be incarcerated for life.

SOUTH AFRICA

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON BLACK LOCAL ELECTION RESULTS

Black Politics

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 4 Dec 83 p 16

[Text] It was reported this week that black municipal elections had been reasonably successful.

In spite of boycotts and intimidation and in spite of blacks not being accustomed to participating in elections, the overall voting percentage was not bad.

All is not going well, however.

In the article on the adjoining page we will try to inform our readers about the kind of politics being discussed in black homes.

Indications are as follows: blacks do not accept the current political system meted out to them; they demand one or another form of majority government; the willingness still present to make compromises with whites could disappear entirely in the future; and in their circles great emphasis is being put on early deliberation.

We emphasize those things in order to further establish the sense of urgency in our policy, for the most pressing item on the agenda for a reform policy is a compromise formula for blacks.

Such a compromise formula will ultimately be found only through a sustained mutual deliberation between the government and black leaders.

Considerable preliminary work is necessary, however, before deliberation can start successfully.

Leaders who will participate have to be identified; a structure has to be devised for the deliberations; an agenda must be drawn up; certain goals must be planned; methods of communication must be considered.

The cabinet committee on urban blacks probably is already involved in the preliminary work. It is clear to us that one form of compromise or another is the only way out.

Apparently the black leaders propose a unitary state. The unitary state has already been rejected by the whites with tenable arguments.

In the upcoming political negotiations, we will have to come with proposals which can draw viable support from both blacks and whites.

The proposals will have to contain much more than the current fourfold political policy for blacks, namely independent states, national states, independent municipalities and development aid.

All parties concerned--white and black--will have to prepare themselves to find meaningful compromises.

Also this matter cannot be permitted too long a period to evolve.

Black Votes

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 6 Dec 83 p 20

[Text] One could talk for a long time about what the results of the various black city council elections, which were held recently, precisely mean. The voting percentages attained in the Rand areas of Dobsonville, Soweto and Diepmeadow were, respectively, 23.5 percent, 10.7 percent and 14.6 percent. Elsewhere they were slightly higher.

No doubt there are those who claim that such low percentages amount to a "rejection" of the new government system. Just as there are probably people who consider the voting percentages to be realistic. The truth probably lies somewhere in between.

One should accept that the continued pressure by the Committee of Ten, the United Democratic Front and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] made many people afraid to vote. Inkatha did not want to participate in the elections either, apparently in order not to cause further bad feelings between it and the ANC. Nevertheless, a much greater number of people showed up at the voting booth than a few years ago when there was an election for municipal councils.

Thus the test for the new councils lies in how they will represent the interests of black voters rather than in how many voters voted for them. The manner in which black voters ousted Soweto's former "mayor," Mr David Thebehali, and his vice chairman, indicates that voters are indeed capable of distinguishing between the functions and how they are carried out.

Black Elections

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Dec 83 p 18

[Text] It is self-evident that the government and those who generally support its policy toward urban blacks would have welcomed higher voting percentages in the elections held so far to elect the first black local governments in certain parts of the country. Simultaneously, it would be unwise for opponents of the government policy to accept the results too hastily as a large-scale rejection of the new system.

The elections of the past few days are the first ones under the Law on Black Local Governments which went into effect at the beginning of August. The new governments replace the old community councils to a great extent and will be able to achieve full municipal status, comparable to that of white municipalities.

Many different factors contribute in influencing voters. Amongst others, there was skepticism about the plan to grant a higher status to the newly elected governments. This skepticism has been thoroughly exploited by activists who do everything possible to discredit the intentions of the government with respect to blacks. At the same time, voters were both covertly and openly intimidated into not voting. A lack of interest also played a role among certain voters of course.

With so many factors at play, hasty conclusions should therefore be avoided. The fact remains that the average voting percentage was higher than that of the previous community councils elections.

The results do prove, however, that a long and difficult path of persuasion and the creation of mutual welwillingness lie ahead for the government. In that respect a heavy responsibility is carried by the cabinet committee which is now looking into the position of urban blacks.

Election of Black Governments

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 7 Dec 83 p 10

[Text] It has been said that the key question for the elections of black local governments is not which candidates will win but how many people will vote.

That is largely true, for the strongest opposition in the elections came from boycott groups such as the United Democratic Front, the Soweto Civic Association, the Azanian People's Organization and to some extent Inkhata, which did not participate as an organization but left it up to its members' own preference to vote or not to vote.

Part of the non-attendance votes--but definitely only part of them--can be counted as a vote for those radical organizations which more or less advocate a rapid black take-over in South Africa. They have the advantage that they can claim the support of all those absentee voters. They have the disadvantage that they cannot prove it.

Through their proclamation of radical ideas and their intimidation they will certainly have to be reckoned with as an influence in black political life.

The antidote is the new local governments with their broad powers plus whatever may be thought up to give the urban black a vote in the central government. And much will depend on the success of the new system.

That success, in its turn, will depend on two factors, amongst others: the quality of the elected candidates and the financial capacity of the councils to meet their obligations.

While the economic development of those previously sleeping villages must be placed in the highest gear, they will, however, have to be highly subsidized for many years by the central government.

The low voting percentage must also be partly blamed on the fact that the black is not yet as tuned in to the democratic system of elections as is the white person, and also to a certain lack of interest which usually characterizes local governments.

In the final analysis those governments have indeed been elected, and the urban blacks have indeed made use of their democratic privilege to vote--or to stay away from the voting booth. Although the voting percentages were not very high, even as low as 10.3 percent in Soweto, that does not alter the fact that they are democratic institutions. And ultimately they could be effective antidotes to the radicals, if only because they have power and can do things, while the boycotters ultimately are the cause of their own impotence.

Black Elections

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 5 Dec 83 p 10

[Text] Last week's black municipal elections passed quietly and caused very little sensation. The relatively low voting percentages (compared to white elections) were on the one hand disappointing and on the other hand to be expected. Still, in spite of organized boycott campaigns, the percentages in large urban areas were more encouraging than those of the elections of 5 years ago.

The white observer will have to accept the black voter's apparent lack of enthusiasm for a system which some do not yet understand well and which others disparage as a system which forces the "apartheid government" on them. That willfulness has existed for a long time, and the historical facts surrounding it are well known.

As an exercise in the inevitable participation in the process of democracy, the election of leaders for representation at the local level offers valuable experience in political evolution to the black people.

Just as with other population groups in the country which are facing an arduous path of political development--and here we are referring to leaders rather than followers since great numbers of people are uninformed--there are those who are too impatient to try to utilize the existing tools effectively.

The current government already for a long time has been studying the governing problems and needs of urban blacks with sympathy and patience.

It would not be fair to accuse the government of unyielding disinterest.

Reform has been lauded highly, and at this moment much work is being done not only to give the Colored and Asian the best possible authority in the governing of his own affairs, but also to let the millions of blacks, who are "stepcitizens" due to certain circumstances and developments, have a just, and nothing but a just, system.

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SOUTH AFRICA

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

Possible SA-Portugal Talks on Mozambique

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 8 Dec 83 p 12

[Editorial: "Necessary Dialogue"]

[Text] When official discussions take place between Portugal and South Africa with the intention to involve Mozambique in those also, the activities of the African National Congress and the Mozambique Resistance Movement will undoubtedly be at the top of the agenda.

What those two organizations do or do not do is important for the future usefulness of the big white elephant of Africa: the Cabora Bassa project.

That project was an ambitious one which was tackled during a period of colonial optimism when it was still the intention of the old regime in Lisbon to settle 600,000 Portuguese small farmers in Mozambique.

Circumstances changed and not much of that optimism has remained.

The attitude of the ANC as well as South African retaliatory attacks and aid claimed to be given to the Mozambique Resistance Movement have a decisive influence on the future usefulness of the expensive hydro-electric project.

The more successful the resistance movement is, the more difficult it will be to save what can still be saved. President Samora Machel probably realizes that. He also knows--and it is also generally known in diplomatic circles--that perhaps he will have to ask the Cubans in the future to keep his FRELIMO government in Maputo in power.

He does not like that to happen, and he does not want to become a vassal state like Angola, even though it will be difficult to shake off Moscow's influence.

Foreign aid which is being given to the resistance movement will have to be stopped and, in exchange for that, Machel will have to stop offering a safe harbor to ANC terrorists.

Such a move could lead to better understanding between Pretoria and Maputo and perhaps make a valid transaction of Machel's useless dam.

However, much will have to be done before all those things take place, and in that process many toes will have to be stepped on.

If Portugal should succeed in the good intentions it appears to have now, everyone will have to admit that the political role of Lisbon is not yet over in Africa.

SA Policy on Namibia

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 30 Nov 83 p 12

[Editorial: "Southwest Winds"]

[Text] South Africa is undeniably facing a difficult phase with respect to foreign relations and in particular with respect to the Southwest.

It was the United States which originally set the condition of Cuban withdrawal from Angola as a condition for a settlement. South Africa supported that for many valid reasons.

Both the Commonwealth and the general assembly of the United Nations now have put the greatest pressure on SA with respect to that condition.

If the possibility existed for that condition to be met, it would have meant a victory of prestige in foreign policy for President Reagan. He would have been able to enter the presidential election with a settlement in the Southwest and a victory over Soviet expansionism in southern Africa.

With the successes of UNITA, the Angolan government is clinging more than ever to the Cubans, and the Southwest situation has reached another dead end again.

The result is that the Reagan administration is now being scolded by both foreign and domestic opponents about its relation with South Africa.

South Africa will have to prepare itself for stronger pressure not only from the OAU and the United Nations, but also from Washington.

SW Fisheries Issue

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 29 Nov 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Alarming!"]

[Text] The fishing industry along the southern African coast is a source of considerable income for many countries which are active in that fish-rich area.

But the plundering of the fish resources in the territorial water of South-West Africa by unscrupulous communist countries cannot be tolerated.

The report of the Sea Fisheries department, in which a veil is put over the alarming situation and inappropriate practices is appalling. The transgressors

are largely people whose governments scream the loudest in the United Nations about South Africa allegedly exhausting the natural resources of the Southwest. They are doing precisely what they are accusing South Africa of doing--only to a much more serious extent.

Everywhere in the world there is strong control over the preservation of ocean fish resources, but it is completely neglected with respect to the Southwest. Mr Willie van Niekerk, administrator-general of the Southwest, is justly of the opinion that the attention of the international community should be drawn to that villainy. It won't help, however, if the matter is discussed only in international meeting halls. Effective action through heavy fines and other measures by international bodies of control over the fish catch is urgently needed to nip the evil in the bud.

On Role of Koevoet in Namibia

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Dec 83 p 22

[Editorial: "Correct Police Action"]

[Text] An assurance by a spokesman of the South African Police that the force does not excuse a member or members of a unit for committing brutalities but sees that in a very serious light, and also that all irregularities receive attention at the highest level, is of more than just passing importance.

The assurance follows the guilty verdict and sentencing in South-West Africa of members of Koevoet, the counter-insurgency unit of the police, who had committed crimes.

In one case where a Koevoet member was given the death penalty, a civilian had been murdered in Owanbo while the condemned person was not on duty. He was taken into custody by other members of Koevoet.

Brutalities by guardians of justice and order is inexcusable of course. But that is even more true in the case of an insurgent war such as the one the Southwest is enduring now.

A standard terrorist tactic, namely, is to continuously bring security forces under suspicion with a never-ending flow of "misinformation" in which the forces are accused of all sorts of brutalities.

Some credulous souls are far too willing to believe such propaganda, and they are playing directly into the terrorists' hands. However, there are also cases, as now has been proven in the courts of the Southwest, of members of the security forces playing into terrorists' hands by making themselves guilty of brutalities.

A terrorist war is won not only through action by security forces when they are on active duty, but also through the image of trust they acquire among the population.

Just how deplorable it is that some members of the police have exceeded their authority is indicated by the high commander of the police force with the recent

assurances that he realizes what is at stake in the struggle in the Southwest. A repetition of the most recent unfortunate events must be carefully guarded against.

Mugabe Statements

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Nov 83 p 14

[Editorial: "Grenada and Southern Africa"]

[Text] The Zimbabwe prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was in the forefront of the leaders who condemned the invasion in Grenada at the Commonwealth conference last Saturday. He twisted his arguments in such a manner that he attacked South Africa through that.

His principal argument was that recognition of the United States' motivation for the invasion of Grenada--that developments on the island were becoming a danger to other nearby governments--would grant South Africa justification to act against its neighbors. Then South Africa could excuse its own acts of "destabilization" by saying that it is fighting for the preservation of the Western democracy or against changes which the communists could establish in southern Africa.

In addition, Mr Mugabe almost simultaneously made a sharp attack on American and South African pressure for withdrawal of the Cuban soldiers from Angola before the Southwest becomes independent under the United Nations plan. He believes that to be blackmail of the people in the Southwest.

With that double-barrelled attack Mr Mugabe has clearly shown where his sympathies lie. Apparently he sees no danger in the Soviet Union's use of Cubans to build up a tremendous arsenal in Grenada. And apparently he accepts even less that the presence of Cubans in southern Africa contains any danger for a peaceful settlement in the Southwest.

But curiously enough Mr Mugaba did not leave it at that. He also compared the invasion of Grenada directly to Soviet interference in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, and he said that he condemns all of that and wants foreign troops to be withdrawn from those countries.

Apparently his strategy is aimed at making sure that he elicits world-wide condemnation of South Africa if South Africa were to take steps against terrorist attacks from outside its borders (the so-called destabilization of its neighbors) or strike back at Cuban-supported invasions in the Southwest.

Mr Mugabe and others who think that way would do well to keep in mind that South Africa is just as firmly opposed to Soviet expansionism in neighboring areas as is the United States, and it will resist that with all its strength.

Israeli Policy toward Homelands

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 1 Dec 83 p 29

[Editorial: "Fawningly"]

[Text] The government of Israel is at least honest with itself and with its people when it furnishes reasons for suspending diplomatic relations with Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and Venda.

According to the Jeruzalem Post the government believes its relations with those independent states to be disadvantageous for its "international relations."

Therefore Israel is now officially suspending all relations with those states, to the point of ordering state officials not to have any contact with visitors from over there and of encouraging business enterprises to break of all business ties with them.

Those are definite and drastic steps, of the kind one may expect from a country which wants to make deadsure that there is no misunderstanding about its intentions.

Israel, just like South Africa, is a small and threatened country. Both of us have enemies who are lying in wait for us and will attack at the slightest sign of a weakening of our watchfulness. Both of us are also countries which are too proud to let ourselves be molested. And any enemy who thinks he can push us around will recognize his error soon enough.

But apparently there is one important difference between us: South Africa, as far as we know, has never renounced its friends in order to curry favor with the outside world. No matter how many deficiencies and weaknesses there may be in our national policy, we can at least say with pride: We don't hide behind others when we are condemned in the council chambers of the world.

What a pity that the government of Israel doesn't grant its people the same pride, for the ordinary Israeli is no different in that respect from the Afrikaner.

And if Israel thinks that with such methods it will increase its international reputation, we have news for it. In the end the world has always rejected favor seekers.

IMF Policy in South Africa

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 21 Nov 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Money and Politics"]

[Text] The International Monetary Fund is an organization which has done a very great deal in the past to help its member states out of financial troubles. There are now high expectations that it will also be allowed to do its gigantic job and save the world from financial disaster.

Few countries have such an excellent and irreproachable credit rating as precisely South Africa, which it acquired because of its faithful and regular repayment of borrowed money.

Attempts in the U.S. Congress to prevent South Africa from exercising its rights as an old and worthy member of the IMF and borrowing money from that organization are lamentable. The minister of finance justly fears that it will be a sad day when political considerations determine whether a country can borrow money or not.

It is a shame that South Africa now will have to try to do business with the IMF under a cloud of political prejudices--or may even be prevented from freely entering into loans.

The world cannot afford not to let the IMF play its important and non-political role. Minister [of Finance] Horwood even thinks that this political interference and orders to the IMF create dangerous precedents and could mean the beginning of the end of the organization. For how many countries will still ask the IMF for help if politics is the standard for their credit worthiness?

South Africa's enemies in the U.S. Senate--where republican supporters of President Reagan fortunately were able to get the drastic decision watered down in a compromise proposal--don't realize that IMF loans are of economic advantage to every South African, thus also to the blacks in this country.

Now the American minister of finance will be expected to supply a certificate with certain guarantees on the conditions of the loan before the United States gives its support to an IMF loan for South Africa.

No matter how discriminating this is toward South Africa, we will have to live with it. An absolute prohibition on loans would have been far worse.

Nuclear Weapons Issue

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 23 Nov 83 p 20

[Editorial: "Nuclear Weapons; The Reality"]

[Text] The American people were filled with horror and disgust after they had been exposed to the horrible results of nuclear war on television on Sunday night. The very realistic TV movie could only shock viewers to the depths of their souls.

The movie once again made humankind thoroughly aware of the fact that nuclear arms are the greatest horror of our period.

Already before the broadcast serious debate on nuclear arms was taking place, and afterward it increased in intensity. Of course there are two sides: those who want the United States to abandon its nuclear arms unilaterally, and those who say that a strong nuclear arsenal will act as an antidote to Soviet aggression or threat.

The first group is playing with death, or at least with ruthless subjugation by the Soviet Union, which will not shy away from using nuclear arms for its final goal of world domination.

In the words of Mr George Shultz, the United States' minister of foreign affairs, a similar bogey is "the peace and freedom the world would have if an Ayatollah Khomeini or Muammar al-Qaddafi had the only nuclear arms."

The seriousness of the Soviet threat is once again emphasized by the current smuggling of sophisticated computers from the United States to the Soviet Union. Even South Africa's name is involved in that.

Nuclear arms, no matter how terrifying they are, have come to stay. Unfortunately they cannot be wished away. Thus it would be insane to give one country or one group an exclusive right to them.

Fortunately we think that the American leaders will not give in to pressure and that that country, the leader and guardian of the Western democracy, will utilize nuclear power with responsibility for that objective.

Cartoon on U.S. Role

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 1 Dec 83 p 18

[Text] "Hi, Uncle Sam, prove your bravery and help us exterminate that dangerous monster!"



SOUTH AFRICA

NRP LEADER ON PARTY'S POLICY

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 23 Nov 83 p 11

[Report on interview with NRP (New Republic Party) Leader Vause Raw, by Erika Petit-Du Plessis: "NRP May Become Official Opposition"; date not given]

[Text] Durban--The New Republic Party could become the official opposition party within the next 4 years, said the leader of the party, Mr Vause Raw, to DIE VADERLAND in Durban.

Mr Raw's party figures are no longer so essential. "The NRP could make a greater contribution than the KP [Conservative Party] or PFP [Progressive Federal Party] at this moment. I am sure there is a possibility that we will become the official opposition within the next 4 years."

The NRP has supported the new constitution because the basic idea is precisely that of the NRP. "It is our basic principle. The idea itself is new and strange to the NP [National Party]. We have advocated a confederacy since 1978. Initially the NP wanted nothing to do with it. Now our party's thinking is accepted in principle."

Mr Raw says that today's NP is really the old United Party. "The NRP is 5 years ahead of the old United Party policy. The NP has adopted the old United Party policy to a great extent."

There are clear differences between the NRP and the NP. One of the big differences is that of local options instead of group areas. The Immorality Act and Mixed Marriages Act are also monstrosities which must be eliminated, said the leader of the NRP.

The NRP has not lost its identity by voting Yes together with the NP in the recent referendum. "It was a Yes-vote for reform in South Africa. I clearly indicated to the NP that it is not a Yes-vote for them."

Mr Raw says he is convinced that many members of the PFP now would support the NRP in an election.

"The PFP has deceived its members for a long time with clever talk. Their true color came out with the recent referendum. Their policy is one of 'one person, one vote,' and persons who at first were deceived know better now."

Chief Minister Gatshe Buthelezi was warned at the time by the NRP not to ask for a "one person, one vote" status in the Buthelezi Commission.

The NRP, which enjoys strong support in Natal and thus is liked by the Zulus, is sorry that there are bad feelings now. Captain Buthelezi will soon realize that he will have to negotiate in the interest of his own people.

Mr Raw says he is convinced that in the future a fourth chamber will have to be created for blacks who do not live in the homeland. "An acceptable formula will have to be found for a fourth chamber."

In about the middle of the year 2000 there will be an active confederation with a South African passport for everyone, regardless of color or language, says Mr Raw.

The subsidizing of students' passing grades which will go into effect shortly in South African universities is an excellent policy. Radical students are in the minority according to Mr Raw. It would be dangerous for the South African Government to suddenly ban politics on campuses.

"Our degrees would not be recognized overseas. The entire world struggles with rebellious students. By the time the students are 25 years old, they usually forget their radical way of thinking."

The beach issue, which is such a thorny problem for Natal, can easily be solved says Mr Raw.

"One should not interfere with existing white beaches and pools. New, multi-racial beaches must be created. In that manner you don't take anything away from the whites, but you don't deny other races equal facilities."

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PREREQUISITES FOR INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS LISTED

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 23 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by Sadiq Alli: "It Does Stink, Mr Heunis!"]

[Text]

As we wind up the last days of 1983 and gear up to meeting the challenges of 1984, the most immediate one to face up to is the tricameral parliament which will come into being next year.

That it will is a certainty. For there is very little likelihood of the Labour Party, at its forthcoming January congress, denying its own decision this year at Eshowe. After all, it was in Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's home territory that, knowing all the time his strong opposition to the proposed Constitution by reason of its non-provision for Blacks, the Labour Party voted solidly for a 'yes'.

WASTE NOT

Its leaders, principally the Rev. Alan Hendrickse, Mr David Curry and Mr Jac Rabie have been through traumatic days, and they wouldn't want to see it all wasted. The wishful speculation after Mr Curry's resignation as Labour Party chairman was fascinating.

White PFP journalists did not know that this was, after all, a real broedertwis between the brothers Rabie and Curry with papa Hendrickse failing to support the elder son. And so, in spite of Mr Curry's insistence that he remained all for the 1983 Constitution, and their wish being the father of their thought, they saw into it all a Labour Party split. But no split has come.

TIME & MONEY

Whether the Labour

Party may feel obliged to insist upon a referendum is moot, for it is becoming increasingly clear that there is neither time nor money to waste on referenda in the Coloured and Indian groups. In any event, it is the whites who wield the political power. Mr P.W. Botha needed their permission to make concessions to the brown groups.

Meanwhile the Indian and Coloured groups can take up the opportunities presented and make use of them to create more chances not only for their own groups but for their black brethren as well. Elections in June provide the most sensible method. And only the most foolish will want to foist two different ballots upon the public within a four or five-month period.

THREE FIRSTS

But there are three pre-requisites to parliamentary elections for the Indian community are concerned.

First, there must be a proper demarcation of constituencies with concomitant updating of electoral rolls.

Second there should be steps taken to ensure that persons who want to go to the polls are not intimidated or threatened or harassed in any way. Unlike as applies in certain democracies such as Australia, voting is not compulsory, so it is not an offence for anyone to try and stop others from voting. But since the act of

voting is a personal affair which is quite properly exercised in secret, it is impertinent for anyone else to claim the right to demand that anyone boycotts any election. Any such attempt is an outrageous interference with the right to vote for which we have for generations been clamouring. And it should not be tolerated.

AND THIRD

Third, the S.A.I.C. must be got rid of. It is a sad fact that due entirely to the shenanigans in which Mr Rajbansi has indulged, more particularly the shameless and thoroughly disgraceful manner in which he has interfered in educational matters, the name S.A. Indian Council stinks these days in the nostrils of all decent men and women.

The good that leaders such as Mr J.N. Reddy achieved has been smashed to ruins. The Indian public must not be left exposed to the confusion that in voting for the Indian chamber of parliament, they may be asked

to vote for the S.A. Indian Council. Any such association of ideas will be disastrous for the tri-cameral system.

It is realised that Afrikaner Nationalists never desert those who played the Nationalists's game - as the SAIC members did when they took up office on derisory polls in the face of overwhelming public opposition. Never mind, Mr Heunis, pay them their salaries right up to July if you think necessary, but for heaven's sake ask the present parliament to pass a simple three-line Bill applying euthenasia to the SAIC. And will you believe it, Mr Heunis the 7 000 strong TASA and the thousands of voluntary Indian Welfare workers will be delighted to be once again in the charge of non-political but professionally qualified civil servants.

And so let the election run-up for the Indian chamber of parliament in mid-1984 be entirely free of the taint of the past.

CSO: 3400/496

NATION'S ABILITY TO MEET FERROCHROME DEMAND NOTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Dec 83 p 17M

[Article by Duncan Collings]

[Text]

South African ferrochrome producers should have no trouble meeting world demand for their product in 1984, says Mr John Hall, chairman of Middelburg Steel and Alloys.

He said that this would be despite a rapid increase in offtake expected in the first six months of next year as the world economic recovery gets into top gear.

Mr Hall was reacting to a report from The Star's correspondent in Tokyo, Geoffrey Murray, that Japanese steel mills are facing the very real prospect of a shortage of high-carbon ferrochrome at least in the first six months of next year.

Their key concern is whether South Africa will be able to supply sufficient tonnage to make up for a planned reduction in domestic ferrochrome production.

If not, local ferro-alloy makers may have to revise their plans for a continued scale-down of production.

Unable to compete with low-priced imports, particularly from South Africa, local producers have been gradually reducing operations to cut their crippling business losses and stay out of the bankruptcy court.

Several electric furnaces were scheduled to be shut down in 1984, and this was expected to cut output by a further 50 000 tons. Production this year has

already been cut by about the same amount — from last year's 322 000 tons to 272 000 tons.

The steel mills accepted this as they anticipated making up the shortfall by extra purchases from South Africa.

But according to well-informed industry sources, such a plan is now in doubt.

According to the sources, American buyers have been most active in taking up South African output well into 1984, and there are doubts in Tokyo whether even the planned production increase in the Republic will be sufficient to meet Japan's extra needs.

There is little hope that Zimbabwe can fill the gap. Producers will need most of next year to develop its capacity.

The Japanese mills also miscalculated what they could get from the Philippines, which has also been actively signing 1984 supply contracts with the United States, which has no domestic ferrochrome production.

As a result, industry sources see the prospect that ferroalloy makers in Japan will be compelled to reconsider their production cutback plan.

Some firms, in fact, have already begun this process, especially in looking for a good source of low-priced chrome ore that will enable them to maintain a reasonably viable operation and keep their steel mill

customers happy.

Mr Hall said that while South African chrome exporters have to date only been requested to maintain their normal level of shipments to Japan, the expected increased demand next year is symptomatic of a market turnaround.

But he warned, there is inevitably an overreaction as buyers tend to overorder when it is clear that demand for end-products is increasing. For this reason the first six months of next year could be a period of fluctuating orders as the demand/supply situation settles down.

However, Mr Hall said that South African suppliers should be able to keep pace with demand and pointed out that some local producers in 1983 operated as low as 40 percent of capacity.

"If there are any delays in meeting demand this will simply be a period of gearing up production to the increased off-take," he said.

CSO: 3400/496

ISLAMIC COUNCIL OFFICIAL REPLIES TO SAIC CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Dec 83 p 6

[Article by Dr R A M Salojee, Vice-President Islamic Council of SA, in response to a letter by Mr A Rajbansi, Chairman of the South African Indian Council, SAIC]

[Text]

IN TRYING to justify participation in the tricameral constitutional process, Mr Rajbansi, like the Nationalist Party, indulges in taking political liberties.

Any sober person will agree that "a peaceful course" towards a unitary South Africa is an ideal which most peace loving and freedom aspiring South Africans support.

But we reject the notion that these ideals can be achieved through a system which has already carved up our country into a hotch-potch of homelands and equally miniscule Indian and coloured "homelands" in the form of group areas, with its intended charter of autonomy and "own" affairs — apron string ethnicised corridors for group balkinisation.

Our attempts, despite Government restraint and fire by people like Mr Rajbansi, to forge active and trustworthy bonds of a common front between the enforcibly divided sectors of South Africa, is the positive manifestation of a commitment towards "one nation".

Separate parliaments and a fragmented country is hardly even a means to an end.

To suggest that the creation of a "white group chamber" is a relegation act, designed to down-grade white authority and upgrade coloured and Indian sharing of power, is something which even a conservative expert in constitutional development cannot honestly promote.

In effect the 4:2:1 ratio, the all powerful President's alle-

giance to the majority party in the white chamber and the loaded President's Council, gives a lie to the simplistic assertion that there will be meaningful sharing of power.

The Nationalist Party will entrench itself more firmly and be rid of the irksome and uncertain aspects of the Westminster System.

There will be no "self-determination of own affairs" in the true sense of the word, as this will be dependant upon the broad principles of Central Government direction and fiscal control.

Incidentally, except for a few loose strings, most of these parameters have been consolidated in the non-negotiable aspects of the Government's legislations.

And the mechanics of the new Tricameral Act makes it well-nigh impossible to bring these fundamental issues in the form of remedial or opposing legislations.

Even the Judiciary has been emasculated in this respect.

"Black affairs" remain the domain of the President.

While it is true to say that the majority of the "Indian" group regards itself as part of the struggle against apartheid, this does not mean that there are not persons, who have visibly demonstrated by their actions, that they are comfortable in the bosom of apartheid and are happy to enjoy the short-term patronage of the system.

Mr Rajbansi, rightly says that apartheid is "bursting at the seams", but we disagree that by participation we help

rupture these fragile threads.

In accepting "co-responsibility in administering" general affairs and defining restraints on own affairs, one does deviate from the course of opposing apartheid.

To reduce the whole debate of participation within the Constitutional Act as being a simple choice between the "ballot" on the one hand and the "bullet" on the other is merely propagandistic sloganeering.

It was the "ballot" that brought Hitler into power and he inflamed the world with bullets.

It was the ballot that brought the Nationalist Party into power and it was the State's bullets that created Sharpville, Soweto 1976, martyred Biko and Mkhize, uprooted nearly 3 500 000 people, with the agony of cross-roads, Ciskei and Kathlehong.

The inherent violence in the legislatively entrenched, through the ballot box, system of apartheid makes the simple ploy of a bullet and ballot issue unacceptable.

By the same token, the suggestion implies that those who have opted to make their contributions towards a better and safer South Africa, outside the Government's segregated institutions, are involved in a violent struggle, wedded to the bullet option.

Thus we challenge our opponents to prove and if they cannot prove this false allegation then we demand that they withdraw such vile and malicious lies.

Also, our demands for an

equitable and just society form the basic requirements as set down and evolved through the spiritual experiences of human society from the time of Adam (Peace Be Upon Him) and cannot be construed as radicalism.

Those that deviate from the tenets of these responsibilities and rights are the real radical forces; and apartheid is a radical departure from the basics of justice, morality and opportunities.

Consequently, it is apartheid which is the radical and reactionary force.

For the Indians and coloured groups to now be co-opted, through a segregational ballot, into the bullet protected armed forces of South Africa, makes the ballot and bullet argument fallacious.

Mr Rajbansi rightly postulates that constitutional development must be viewed against historical background.

Unlike his jaundiced assessment, this process of codifying and sophisticating apartheid is a direct result of internal and external political and economic pressures, none of which has come from docile institutions, such as the SAIC.

Also, adaptations within the seams of segregation gives SA's Western supporters the excuse to continue with "constructive engagement".

It is not only the toe and the foot the Nationalist Party wishes to co-opt, but wants the whole body politic of the Indian and coloured group to give administrative stability and participation credibility, which thus far the surrogate homeland authorities have not been able to deliver.

Conscription in the army forms part of this bodily price our children will have to pay to maintain a refined and yet discriminatory system of divide and rule.

The moralistic assertion by Rajbansi, that Indian and coloured MPs will not approve discriminatory or objectionable legislations shows the lack of knowledge and perception of the Botha Government's dis-

pensation.

All the basic laws designed as a foundation to a divided, discriminatory South Africa are already entrenched.

The remaining bricks in the form of the two Koorhof Bills, will no doubt be rushed through Parliament in the first half of the remaining life of the Westminster form of white government.

Thus, by the time the three chambers become operational, the coloured and Indian groups, unable to have any statutory leverage on the non-negotiables of Government ideology, will become locked in the sectional basic and community needs of its constituencies; resulting in sacrificing the principled demands of unitary South Africa for limited advances at the bread and butter levels (housing, water, education, health and transport).

The closed door horse-trading within the committee rooms of the Standing Committees will serve as a perfect foil for the Government to trade off marginal concessions at the basic need level for non-interference in the grand design of apartheid.

To see the new President's Council as an ombudsman in certain conflict situations is to be blind to the manner of its election and nomination by the State President.

Mr Rajbansi must be reminded that his vociferous grand entrance into the SAIC, with the cry of wanting to destroy it from within, has become an inaudible whimper.

If the SAIC with its innocuous role is something Mr Rajbansi cannot leave, how difficult will it be to surrender the ethnic power that these chambers will afford the new Prime Ministers and their Cabinets.

We have the experience of hindsight to know how certain people will act in the pomp and short-sighted glory the new deal offers.

We have the foresight to know that the meaningful reforms leading to an undivided South Africa will not come

from the coloured and Indian foster chambers.

Consequently, co-optative participation cannot engender the "deep sense of conviction interested in the welfare of the millions of suffering masses".

It will be: each for himself.

The international community that eagerly awaits the next stages of reform is an illusion.

The rest of the world has already determined its stand against a system of government, which has de-nationalised millions; uprooted masses of people on the basis of colour and used harsh measures against people, who have tried to mount peaceful action against laws that offend the basic rights of life and security.

No "sort of veto" or the guarantee that the 130 heads will be able to structure a future South Africa, away from apartheid, conflict and race polarisation appears realistic.

Finally, does Mr Rajbansi imply that because England waited 600 years to shape its constitution, we must wait another 280 years for the suffering indignity of race politics and economic exploitation to continue — heaven forbid.

Just as Mr Rajbansi claims to speak as the chairman of a minority elected SAIC and the National People's Party (sic), so I can claim to speak as, in addition to being presently an active participant and also past member of community organisations (religious, social welfare, civic, education, sports, non-racial), I am involved in the sphere of economic and professional services.

In addition I presently hold the following positions of trust in the SA community — Vice-President Islamic Council of SA; Vice-President Transvaal Indian Congress; Vice-President of UDF (Transvaal) and member of National Executive of UDF; Chairman of Federation of Residents Association (Lenasia); Director of Lenmed Clinic (Lenasia); plus a host of other positions.

RAPID GROWTH OF EAST RAND CITY DESCRIBED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jan 84 p 7

[Article by Anton Harber]

[Text]

EKANGALA — intended to be one of the biggest townships in South Africa within 17 years — is rising rapidly out of the dusty veld near Bronkhorst-spruit, 100km north-east of Johannesburg.

The East Rand Administration Board (Erab) has already built the first 620 houses of a scheme intended to create a township of 300 000 people in 52 000 houses by the year 2000.

The importance of the scheme is immense, for it signals crucial new patterns in the way the region is to be developed and in the implementation of influx control.

The scheme was described in Growth magazine, the publication of the Corporation for Economic Development, as the "first and most dramatic manifestation of the Government's new policy of decentralisation".

Its importance is underlined by the fact that finance for the project is coming directly from the central Government, which spent R14-million on it this year and is planning to spend the same next year.

It is accompanied by Ekindustria, an industrial growth area intended to attract a huge amount of manufacturing business.

Already, according to Erab officials, 200ha of land has been set aside and all of it has already been earmarked for specific firms.

The plan is that by the year 2000, at least 675ha of land will be developed for industrial use.

If you drive to Bronkhorst-spruit, you will see a small sign saying "Ekangala" shortly before you reach this small town.

If you turn off the main road and

follow the sign down a small dirt road, you will find a new cluster of houses rising out of a barren and empty field.

This is Ekangala. It is immediately striking because it is not being built in the patterns of the townships we have become accustomed to.

Gone are the straight rows of dowdy, identical matchbox houses. The houses are varied in size, design and even colour. All are electrified. Although this hardly denotes luxury, it does denote a change from the style of Transvaal townships in the past.

"Nowadays we apply modern town planning when we build these townships," the head of Erab, Mr Charles Marx, said in an interview. The streets are not straight, but follow the natural contours of the land. Some of the houses are set back from the road, some sit closer to the road. Their size ranges between two and four bedrooms.

In some ways, the design has not changed. There are still only one or two access roads, probably for security reasons.

The official purpose of building such a township, according to Mr Marx, is to relieve the pressure on the PWV area.

"The PWV population has already outgrown the infrastructure of the area. Decentralisation is absolutely necessary.

"It would be better to move now to areas where land is not so expensive and labour is cheaper.

"Ekangala is just outside the PWV area, so it is still within its sphere of influence. It is not so far for people to commute to the East Rand, for example," he said.

It seems therefore that a key part of the plan is to facilitate the implementation of influx control.

Faced with a swiftly growing population in the PWV area, which is becoming increasingly difficult to control and service, the Government is trying to attract industry and people already in urban area to new points a little further away from the urban areas.

Black people, they are hoping, will be attracted by houses and jobs. Over 58 000 people are in need of homes in the area of Erab administration and there are 13 000 names on the waiting list for homes in Katlehong alone.

Need is thus likely to drive many people to Ekangala.

This could represent a new carrot and stick style of population removal, with the carrot of housing and jobs being matched with the slow building of houses and unemployment in areas like the East Rand.

As Erab responds to housing shortages by destroying over 11 000 "illegal structures" in recent months, so they simultaneously offer housing in Ekangala.

But the carrot is being held out to very specific people.

Ekangala and Ekindustria will be placed right on the edge of KwaNdebele, the small "homeland" destined to take Pretoria-style independence at the end of next year.

According to the latest plan for the consolidation of KwaNdebele, the border will run right through the middle of both the township and the industrial area.

The plan, according to Mr Marx, is to house Ndebele-speaking people on the "homeland" side of the border, and others on the South African side. Half will be administered by KwaNdebele, and half by Erab.

Apart from the obvious problems the township administration will have with passport control, it is also possible that entirely different rules, facilities and rents might apply in the two different parts of the township.

It is possible that such things as wage controls, safety rules and legal attitudes to trade unions may differ entirely between the two sections of the industrial area.

The South African side will be a prescribed area and the houses will be strictly for people with Section 10(1)a and 10(1)b rights to live in urban areas.

The prices of the houses — between R5 500 and R12 000 in the first scheme — will limit the range of people even further. According to Mr Marx, there was a lot of response to an initial advertisement for the houses, "but it would appear that they are slightly on the expensive side and not everyone can afford it".

The houses will be rented at first but sold in the near future when the position of the area is finalised. The first scheme being built at the moment will include 1 500 houses. The second will begin once demand has been gauged.

According to Mr Marx, Ekindustria is hoping to employ 37 000 workers by the turn of the century. It is clear that many others will have to commute to work elsewhere.

It has been reported in several places that the second half of the development plan includes a high-speed railway line to carry commuters to the workplaces on the East Rand, about an hour's drive away.

Asked about this, Mr Marx said there was no such plan at the moment, "but nothing is impossible". Such a distance is "internationally accepted" as a reasonable distance for people to commute to work, he said.

So, this part of the plan implies that they would now prefer people to commute such distances than build houses for them near their places of work.

It is possible to speculate on political motivations for such a move. It is no coincidence that it comes at a time when the Government is considering the controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Person Bill and appears to be tightening up on influx control in general.

A community out in the Eastern Transvaal veld would be much easier to control in the event of unrest or a guerrilla threat. It will be close enough for people to commute, although only at great costs in time and money, and far enough for white cities to remain "white by night".

But the long term implications for those who move there could be more serious.

There has already been speculation that the entire area could be incorporated into KwaNdebele at a later stage. This would mean that workers who have taken the carrot and moved there will also lose what citizenship rights they have.

LIBERALS' CRITICISM OF REFERENDUM HIT

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 23 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "By Their Deeds..."]

[Text] All's fair, it is said, in love and war. In politics too apparently.

For instance, a leftist advertisement recently told a lie when it claimed that Mr Y.S. Chinsamy had supported conscription of S. A. Indians for military service on the border. Mahatma Gandhi, to whom there was no religion higher than truth, would have squirmed at such falsity. But unlike the Mahatma, some who claim figurative lineage from him evidently figure that all's fair in love and war...

Like certain alleged small-letter liberals did in the recent referendum run-up.

The new Constitution will entrench apartheid, they screamed. Quite falsely, for as they well knew, it was because it put a crack into the apartheid edifice that Dr Andries Treurnicht calls P.W. Botha a sell-out of white interests.

The new Constitution will give the new President 'awesome powers', they alleged, powers that will make him a dictator. But they well knew that the present Prime Minister has all the awesome powers he needs, and that he will merely acquire the ceremonial functions of head of state in addition.

And so they went on, mixing lies with truth, relentless and ruthless in their propaganda--which eventually boomeranged upon them.

The fact is that it is not upon propaganda--whether for or against--that one must judge Mr P. W. Botha. One judges him by what he tells his own people, when talking to them in their own language in their own territory.

And it is pleasing therefore that just as in Witbank as in Lichtenberg as in Upington and in Bloemfontein, the Prime Minister never tires of warning his white compatriots against the sin of racism. Time after time Mr. Botha makes his almost evangelising speeches - to his own volk. Which is as it should be. For it is they who need the lessons most.

The English are perhaps still ninety-percent guilty of racism. And if they really examine their own hearts honestly, the many black and brown groups will admit to similar sins--including the one of inverted anti-white prejudices.

In this season of goodwill to all men and prayers for peace on earth then, it is not too much to ask that all people everywhere put aside petty prejudices and look to the goodness in the next man.

CSO: 3400/496

RAJBANSI'S PUBLICITY-SEEKING BLASTED

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 16 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Just Plain Pitiabile"]

[Text] But for the tremendous publicity given to him by the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Amichand Rajbansi would no doubt have remained what he has always been--a cunning politician who showed conniving ability to trim his political sails to suit the changing winds.

At a time when the community was still laughing at his promise (observed only in gross dishonour) of going into the SAIC in order to "destroy it", the N.I.C. built up his image. Unintentionally, of course.

But clearly that was not enough to remove the tarnish that Mr Rajbansi himself heaped upon his own image by the disgraceful manner in which he has interfered with the accepted and true course of Indian education.

In an area where even the most brazen politician would hesitate to interfere lest there be suggestions of favouritism, Mr Rajbansi has grandiloquently misused the powers that the Minister of Internal Affairs had previously delegated to the SAIC Executive. This has not only, quite predictably and perfectly understandably, roused the ire of the Indian teaching profession, but most of the community have been alarmed at the disastrous effects this will have upon education.

But what is tremendously laughable is the fact that Mr Rajbansi claims credit for the SAIC (and for himself) in respect of the huge funds voted for Indian education by the Nationalist Government. And for the very, very tardy and extremely limited enhancement in the emoluments to the lower-qualified but experienced Indian teachers who have given yeoman service to the community.

All this is the result of hard work put in over the years by people like J. N. Reddy and Ahmed Moolla and Gabriel Krog. But this swaggering man pretends he did it all. What a sad spectacle. What a pitiabile state has the SAIC fallen into!

UDF MESSAGE FOR 1984 ISSUED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Dec 83 p 4

[Text]

DESPITE its reform manoeuvres, the Government had "continued to intensify its belligerent and repressive action" during 1983, the United Democratic Front said in a New Year message yesterday. However, 1983 had witnessed the growth of the "largest mass resistance movement since the Congress Alliance, namely the UDF which enjoys the support of more than 2-million people," the message said. The message, issued by UDF publicity secretary Mr Patrick Lekota, said the Government had continued to attack Angola and other neighbouring states in furtherance of the policy of destabilisation, to ban UDF meetings and to harass and detain UDF members and supporters. It said specific mention had to be made of the "atrocities" in the Ciskei and the continued "brutal uprooting of our people in many parts of the country". Despite these acts of the regime, the UDF had

achieved an "unprecedented level of mobilisation". It had "thoroughly discredited the puppet institutions of the Government and its junior partners through successful campaigns against the new constitution, the Black Local Authorities Act and the management committee system".

The message said that major challenges in the year ahead for the UDF included the building of deeper unity, the strengthening of UDF organisations, and the intensification of campaigns against the constitution, the Koornhof Bills, forced removals and conscription.

The UDF is also to put maximum energy into its signature campaign to demonstrate the measure of its support.

"We are convinced that our people see the UDF as a significant movement in the struggle for a non-racial democratic South Africa."

CSO: 3400/496

POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS SECTIONALISM DENOUNCED

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 16 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by Sadiq Alli]

[Text]

Inevitably there is much speculation of political parties and groupings. The fact that a Muslims-only political meeting was ever held at all was a gigantic blunder. The allegations of sectionalism in politics which Mr Salaam Mayet and Mr Ismail Kathrada have denied is something that ought to have been foreseen. The denial is welcome, but those who dabble in politics bring problems for themselves if they are not careful to avoid the very pitfalls that can harm the community.

There is no room for sectionalism of any kind in our community. It is unfortunate that in matters of medicine, and in education, and in law and even in banking, these have reared their ugly heads. But political sectionalism, whether based on religious or linguistic lines can only prove disastrous.

Fortunately Mr Ismail Kathrada has a distinguished record of unstinted service to the community which service has always been devoid completely of any sectional taint. And no fairminded person will accuse him of being party

to any move to form a Muslims-only political party.

What happened apparently is that a group of Indian businessmen got together to hold a political discussion. Someone who was quite understandably concerned that the reasonable interests of the religious minorities in the Indian community raised this issue. But that concern was quickly smothered.

This column will look only with contempt at any move to form a Muslim-only or a Hindu-only or a Christians-only political party. That will be the choice of the stupid. But it will be perfectly understandable for the Christian minority and the Muslim minority, who constitute 10% and 20% respectively of the Indian community in S.A. with the Hindus predominating at 68%, it is understandable that there may be fears of minorities being left out in the cold.

There need be no such fear. There is no religious sectionalism within the Natal Indian Congress. Yet much of its leadership

comes from Muslims. And among Moderates too, Muslims have in the past played important roles in the leadership of our community, as have Christians.

The real answer therefore is for everyone who is concerned about the welfare of our people to get in and get involved. Our community is too small and too vulnerable for divisions not based on political divergences.

Insofar as the radicals are concerned, whether they are of the Congress movement or of the Black Conscious group or the Trotskyists, the new Constitution is anathema. They are entitled to their views and, in a peaceful manner, to make those views known.

Similarly those who agree that boycotts serve no purpose; that the opportunity for political participation should be utilised to create more openings; they will be well advised to form one or more entirely new political parties, untainted by the SAIC. And to make use of the new platforms that are shortly to become available.

NAAWU MEN MEET INTERNATIONAL UNION IN GERMANY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Jan 84 p 3

[Text]

THE National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) has strengthened its links with one of the largest international trade unions — IG Metall in Germany — which supports the workers' struggle in South Africa.

This was disclosed by a union delegation which visited Germany and met with people at all levels at the IG Metall congress which recently stressed the need for international solidarity.

The delegation also visited shop stewards' councils at the major motor plants, including the giant VW plant in Wolfsburg.

In their report the delegation said that as a result of the visit IG Metall has committed itself to fully supporting the struggles of oppressed workers in

South Africa.

They said that the shop stewards were extremely interested in the situation in South Africa and they discussed the Federation of South African Trade Union's shop steward structure.

The Naawu delegation also underlined the importance of international links between workers' movements. They say managements were very co-operative and the flow of information was "very fast."

"It is high time that workers move away from concerning themselves only with the problems of their factories. They should be considering all the workers involved in the same industry right round the world," the delegation said.

They said this will prevent management from using one group of workers against another.

CSO: 3400/499

SIGNS OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jan 84 p 18

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

THERE are now clear signs that the South African economy is starting to pick up and a keener demand from the United States could stimulate it to such an extent that a recovery in the economy as a whole may soon be seen.

This encouraging conclusion is drawn in the latest Opinion Survey of the Bureau of Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch.

The results of a survey of the manufacturing and trade sectors — which make up about 37.9 percent of real GDP at factor costs — clearly show that recessionary conditions are on the wane.

Conditions in the retail trade are, however, still sluggish. The Bureau expects a sideways movement in consumption expenditure rather than a further decrease.

The Bureau is still worried about the relatively high inflation rate in the country. The survey indicated, however, that manufacturing production costs tended to increase more slowly, and this had slowed down the rate at which selling

prices were increasing.

The Bureau goes on to say: "This is of course a natural phenomenon during a period of sluggish economic activity, but the fact that the inflation rate is still above 10 percent following on a long and deep recession implies that the problem is not a mere cyclical occurrence.

There can be little doubt that the rate will once again rise sharply after an upturn in the economy has gathered momentum.

The already keener demand for skilled labour — and thus also for higher wages — is merely the starting point of this inflationary process. It seems improbable for the inflation rate to decrease to a figure well below 10 percent and it would not be surprising to find a rising rate early in 1984."

It was surprising that certain sectors of the manufacturing industry already running very near to full capacity. The Bureau said that 90 percent was usually taken as full utilisation rate, and in some sectors this figure was already as high as 89 percent.

Should these manufacturers decide to expand their productivity, the high interest rates would undoubtedly push up their costs and this would have an adverse effect on inflation in general.

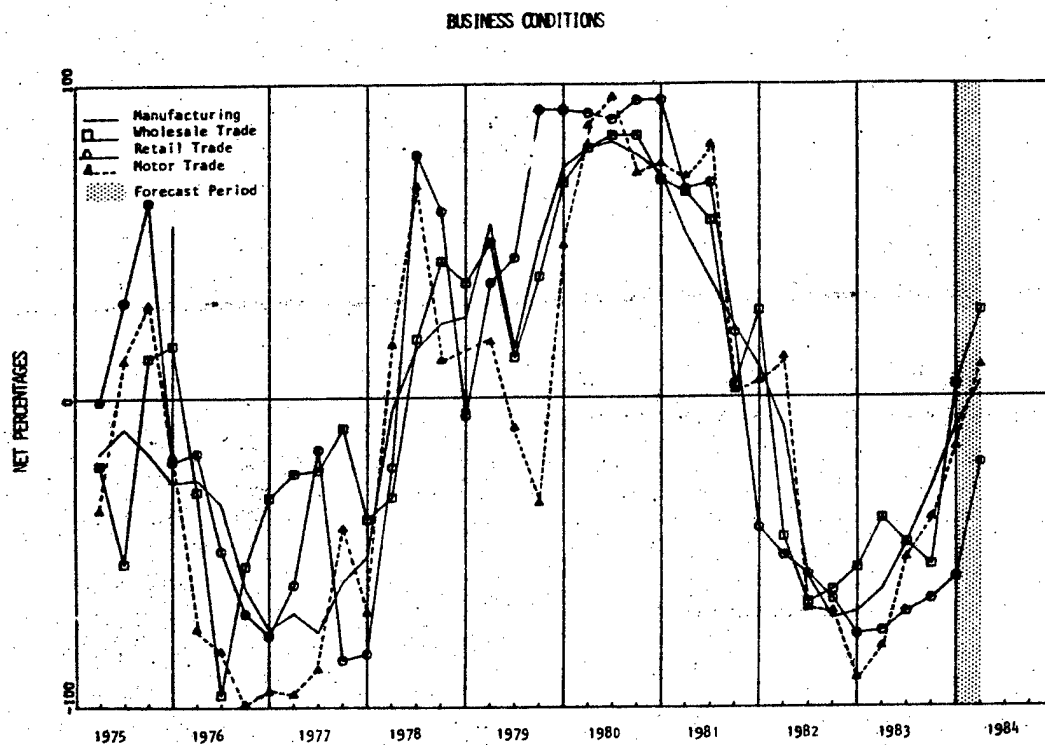
The Bureau is worried that the quickening in the tempo of activity of manufacturers could lead to certain bottlenecks.

It was particularly concerned about the shortage of skilled workers which

was already becoming more serious. This could not only affect production, but could also lead to pressure on prices.

It was obvious that the improvement in the US economy would play a major role on what was going to happen locally.

Latest expectations are for a US growth rate of about 5,3 percent this year — a little lower than previously anticipated.



A substantial improvement is expected in business conditions in the first quarter of next year as indicated by some leading indicators in the graph. Notice the very low level these indicators reached at the end of 1982. According to the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch a substantial improvement in the general economy could also be expected in the first quarter of next year, providing the expected growth in the US economy is realised.

SOUTH AFRICA

BEELD POINTS TO DANGERS OF ANGOLAN CONFRONTATION

MB130708 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 10 Jan 84 p 10

[Editorial comment: "First Prize"]

[Text] When the government tells the South African public that our country is on the brink of confrontation with the UN Security Council, it is not far-fetched for the man in the street to experience a constriction around the heart over the thought of where the conflict on the South-West African/Angolan border is taking us.

On the face of it, the public knows no more nor less than what they are told officially, and under the circumstances, this will not be or not yet be the whole story. The one aspect which is brought home in all its gravity is that which we pointed out in our editorial yesterday: the loss of young South African lives in a foreign land. It goes without saying that people will ask: Is it worth it?

Already South Africa has moved away from the brink of confrontation by beginning the troop withdrawal from southern Angola, having achieved the goal in putting SWAPO on the run, according to defense force spokesmen. But such a confrontation will never be far away again, for the defense minister has said the defense force would attack SWAPO again if circumstances demanded such action.

And in the meantime the Russian bear is growling at South Africa.

In all the confusion of this conflict, one thing is clear: There is more involved than SWAPO's onslaught against South-West Africa. This is borne out by the presence of Soviet advisors among the combined forces of SWAPO, the MPLA, and the Cubans with whom the South African troops clashed near Cuvelai.

The greater direct involvement of the Russians on the battlefield is a disturbing indication that they do not wish to see their influence in Angola undone. The converse is also true: The only way of putting an end to the communist-inspired threat against South Africa would be to thwart the plans of the Russian tools in Angola--SWAPO, the MPLA, and the Cubans.

But for South Africa to think of taking the task upon itself, in the face of condemnation from the whole world, is a thought fraught with danger. A confrontation with the international community would not stop at the brink....

A new dimension has been lent to the Angolan situation, however, with the news at the weekend that UNITA is beginning to tighten the screws on the Luanda regime. Dr Jonas Savimbi's declared aim is to force the MPLA to the conference table...but it demands first that the Cubans must leave. That, for both South Africa and UNITA, would be the first prize in this dragging conflict!

In the end, the question arises: What would be the attitude of the Kremlin if its accomplices are driven against the wall? As far as South Africa is concerned, this question is critical, because it knows no Western country will stand by it.

For South Africa, the answer to this question lies in the military game against a great, aggressive power...a game in which it has much to gain or lose.

CSO: 3401/46

PAPER DISCUSSES U.S., USSR ROLES IN S. AFRICA

MB121845 Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 6 Jan 84 p 6

[Editorial comment: "Nation Needs To Be Better Informed"]

[Text] Any war situation, in whatever part of the world--be it Southeast Asia, the Middle East, South America or South-West Africa/Angola--must always also be looked at against the background of the world power struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The direct intervention by Russia in Angola at both the diplomatic as well as the military level is thus of particular significance, because it brings the global struggle closer to South Africa's borders, with the inevitable danger that could hold for the republic.

Already there exists a red line between Angola in the west and Mozambique in the east, with the Marxist Mr Mugabe in power in our neighboring state to the north, Zimbabwe. If the Russians, with the help of their accomplice forces and SWAPO, can grab South-West Africa, South Africa will become their next target. The domino theory, which the Russians applied with such success in Southeast Asia, would then begin to trace its course in Southern Africa.

And so Russia will be able to bring its tentacles closer to the United States, across the Atlantic Ocean.

The question of whether America would help South Africa in its struggle against the Russians is merely wishful thinking.

On the positive side there is the Reagan administration's policy of constructive involvement with South Africa. But it is equally true that in 1976 America left us in the lurch in Angola--and that in the recent UN Security Council session America did not support us. Besides, this is an election year in America.

South Africa is heading for a direct confrontation with Russia and the Security Council, because it summarily rejected their demands that we withdraw from Angola.

In light of this dangerous course of events, we wish to ask for greater honesty on the part of the government. It is simply not good enough that the nation should only now be told of previous talks with the Russians, to name but one matter.

It is better to be told the truth, no matter how unpleasant it may be. Especially after 1976.

CSO: 3401/46

PEOPLES' CONGRESS PARTY URGED TO PURSUE NON-VIOLENT CHANGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Dec 83 p 11

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Constructive and aggressive participation in the new constitution appeared to be the only route to non-violent constitutional change in South Africa, a constitutional expert said in Cape Town.

Professor G E Devenish, Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Bophuthatswana, warned that extra-parliamentary strategy — although not necessarily illegal — “must inevitably lead to violent conflict and confrontation”.

Addressing the annual congress of the Peoples' Congress Party in Elsie's River on Wednesday as guest speaker, he said it was important that competent and influential leaders should participate in the new constitutional system.

The decisions of the Coloured and Asian communities at the present time could decisively influence the constitutional and political future of South Africa.

Unsound

Prof Devenish said the 1983 Constitution was “fundamentally flawed and unsound”. Its basic defect was the absence of legitimacy.

“But the new constitu-

tion, with all its flaws and inadequacies, does have a certain potential for reform. It is essential that all the avenues be explored and exploited in order to advance the cause of reform.”

Coloured and Asian people within the new parliament, the Cabinet and Ministers' Councils would occupy positions of authority and influence.

Challenge

They would constantly confront the ruling National Party with the real problems of South Africa and would be able to champion the cause of civil liberties.

The fact that people of colour would be able to occupy the highest positions in the land would bring about a change of attitude to people of colour and promote better race relations.

Prof Devenish said a great struggle lay ahead for the Coloured people.

The United Democratic Front (UDF) was influential and had some good leaders.

A co-ordinated and imaginative strategy by all the Coloured leaders and parties committed to participation in the constitution would be required to outflank the UDF.

If the UDF had the support it claimed, it should demonstrate this by participation in elections. If it were to win such an election, then it could negotiate with the Government.

Doubtful

Prof Devenish suggested that a referendum to test Coloured opinion on the constitution might be indispensable. It would be needed to give Coloured participation legitimacy.

It was doubtful if a scientific survey, even if conducted by foreign experts, could provide the same legitimacy.

A referendum would impose a heavy financial burden on the Coloured people, but it might be possible to combine a referendum and parliamentary elections.

He also recommended a "powerful and well-marked" declaration of intent by Coloured and Asian leaders and political parties.

Such a declaration could set out principles and strategy, including a commitment to participation and non-violent change and a commit-

ment to work for a multi-racial and democratic South Africa.

Other aims could include a mixed economic policy, a dedication to a compassionate society, the restoration of the rule of law and civil liberties and the socio-economic upliftment of impoverished communities.

It would be folly to underestimate the strength and influence of people and organisations opposed to participation in the constitution.

Suspicion

Decades of institutionalised discrimination had fostered a profound suspicion and intense hatred of the national party.

The prospect of increased urban terrorism and conflict remained very real. South Africa could "slide inexorably into a Northern Ireland situation in which reconciliation would be impossible", the professor said.

In spite of deep racial antagonism in South Africa, racial reconciliation remained possible, but a very strong commitment to this ideal was necessary among all groups.

INDIAN JOBLESS FIGURES SPIRAL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] DURBAN--The number of unemployed Indians has tripled since last year.

Mr Baldeo Dookie, an executive member of the South African Indian Council in charge of manpower and housing said yesterday that from September, 1982 up to August this year, a total of 5 681 Indian men and 1 533 Indian women were unemployed in South Africa.

The highest number of unemployed Indians were from Durban, where 5 234 men and 1 389 women were "walking the streets" in search of jobs.

"We are perturbed by the increase in the number of unemployed Indians," he said, adding that the Town and Regional Planning Commission had predicted a steep rise in the number of people unemployed in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg area as early as 1978.

"The commission suggested an outward migration of job seekers as one of the possible ways of easing the problem because of the limited employment opportunities in the Durban metropolitan area."

Mr Dookie said the unemployment problem was expected to be compounded by hundreds of Indian students who recently matriculated and could not be accommodated at training colleges.

"At least 2 500 Indian matriculants will be out looking for jobs early in the New Year," he added.

The SAIC, he said, was doing everything possible to get the Government to encourage industrialists to build more factories in the growth points to create more job opportunities.

"With the development of housing for Indians in the Transvaal we hope the accommodation problem of workers there will be solved. There are lots of job opportunities for Indians there, but lack of accommodation had been a stumbling block."

LANEBERG BADLY HIT BY DROUGHT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Dec 83 p 21

[Text]

LANEBERG Co-operative lost R4-million for the financial year ending October, after the realisation of certain fixed assets. In 1982 the loss was R7,7-million.

The adverse effects of the drought, which caused smaller production volumes and higher prices for raw materials, is estimated at R5-million.

Sales rose by 11,7 per cent to R229-million (R205-million) largely thanks to greater demand on the local market where sales reached R157-million (R134-million). Income from exports was little changed at R72-million (R71-million).

The co-operative sold 9,5-million basic cartons and produced 8,2-million. The lower production volume being due to the drought and to a concerted programme to reduce production in order to minimise interest on stocks.

Apart from the drought, high interest rates and difficult trading conditions, in international markets were the principal reasons for Langeberg's disappointing results.

Interest charges amounted to almost as

much as Langeberg's total expenditure on raw materials.

Reviewing operations, general manager Dr J A Mouton said the rationalisation of Langeberg and All Gold Foods production had been almost completed.

Since the takeover, two Piccan factories had been closed, and during the past financial year a profit of R2,8-million had resulted from the sale of certain fixed assets.

During the current financial year rationalisation would be extended to areas of distribution and administration, though at the same time new expansion was being planned, including the doubling of production capacity at Langeberg's dehydration plant at Hartswater.

Dr Mouton said he expected a considerable improvement in trading conditions during 1984. The present worldwide shortage of certain canned fruits should lead to better prices for these products on international markets," he said. "Moreover exchange rates, particularly in the dollar and sterling markets, are working in favour of South African exporters."

SOWETO POWER BILLS REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Len Maseko]

[Text]

THE Soweto Council is still faced with a huge electricity deficit of over R2-million — all owed by township householders in power bills.

And there is fear that this figure could rise dramatically within the next few months considering that all of Soweto's 105 000 housing stock should be having electricity later this year. At present 36 000 houses are receiving electricity while the rest have been wired and inspected by the complex's engineer.

This was disclosed yesterday by the council's director of finance, Mr Irwin Florence, who added that however, scores of defaulters had started paying to update their accounts. Some were facing arrears of up to eight months and records showed that Orlando East had the highest figure of unpaid accounts.

According to the council's statistics the areas contributing to the R2-million deficit were: Mofolo (R199 000), Zola (R109 000), Tladi (R75 000), Senaoane

(R92 000), Dube (R136 000), Pimville (R272 000), Tshiawelo (R41 000), White City Jabavu (R55 000), Moroka (R242 000), Orlando West (R483 000) and Orlando East (R710 000).

By the end of 1982, the electricity payment backlog had reached R2,5-million.

Mr Florence could not indicate what action his council would take to retrieve the money but said the matter would be discussed at a council meeting later this month. Last year, hundreds of Soweto residents appeared in the Commissioner's Court for failing to pay their electricity accounts.

Meanwhile Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said yesterday that Greater Soweto received its electricity from Escom, at 4 cents per unit. "Some people may think that the Board is making a profit out of the charge, all this money is paid to Escom for the supply," he added.

GUMEDE SLUR ON INDIANS REPORTED

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 23 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The United Democratic Front, which includes the Natal Indian Congress, was plunged into its worst crisis ever as bitter protests rang out over a statement by UDF president, Archie Gumede, that the Indian people were more interested in making money than in the concepts of democracy.

In a television interview watched by hundreds of thousands of people on the weekend, UDF president, Mr Gumede accused the Indian community of being ambivalent in their response to the new tricameral parliament.

Mr Gumede went on to say that the community often thought only in terms of pecuniary gain and therefore did not appreciate the value of concepts such as democracy.

Mr Gumede's statement, however, has caused widespread dismay with leading anti-apartheid figures and organisations coming out against his beliefs.

In an exclusive statement to the Graphic, prominent Soweto civic leader, Dr Ntatho Motlana, labelled Mr Gumede's statement "mischievous and unfortunate."

"It is obviously true that in every society, there is a small section of the community whose thrust is personal gain. Among the African community we have

our Tshabalalas, the whites have their Tony Factors and of course the Indian community also has its merchant class.

"But to say a certain community is pecuniary is mischievous and unfortunate," the prominent Soweto leader said.

Dr Motlana said he was sure Mr Gumede would admit, after further reflection, that his comments were misleading, unfortunate and to be regretted.

Responding to Mr Gumede's controversial statement, Professor Fatima Meer, who is scheduled to take up a lecturing post at an American university, said the facts proved Mr Gumede wrong.

"For a national leader of a uniting organisation, Mr Gumede knows that the Indian community almost unanimously rejected the SAIC - an undemocratic body.

"At recent congress meetings in Chatsworth Durban, Lenasia, Phoenix, the Indian turnouts have been stunning.

Forty-five members of the Community were arrested for protesting outside the P.W. Botha meeting in Durban. All these and other recent events in which Mr. Gumede has physically participated should have left him in no doubt where the Indian people stand. It is a tragedy that he did not refute Cliff Sanders' interpretation of the situation. "I can only label the statement as "catastrophic."

Strong condemnation also came from the Azanian Peoples Organisation (AZAPO) who said they were not surprised by the utterances of Mr Gumede.

AZAPO said by virtue of his leadership of the UDF, Mr Gumede had associated with the merchant class in sectional politics. "So-called Indians are part and parcel of the oppressed and exploited black people and the sooner "ethnic" leaders like Gumede realise this the better for the liberation struggle in the country. The oppressed and exploited black working

class can well do without middle-class leadership of the present calibre."

When asked to comment, NIC spokesperson, Mewa Ramgobin said he could not comment on a statement by a UDF leader as it was "unethical."

He also believed the interview conducted by Cliff Saunders had been edited out of context.

The latest furor surrounding Mr Gumede's remarks follows frantic behind-the-scenes efforts by Mr Gumede to have the interview retracted.

Late last week, Mr Gumede instructed his Johannesburg attorneys to apply for a court interdict restraining the SATV from relaying the television interview.

Despite the attempted court application the interview went ahead on schedule on Sunday night.

Efforts to contact Mr Gumede and members of the UDF executive proved fruitless this week. They were either on holiday overseas or unavailable for comment.

EFFECTIVENESS OF INDIAN MOVEMENT QUESTIONED

Durban POST NATAL in English 21-24 Dec 83 p 17

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya: "The SAIC Carnival and the Muslim Party Clowns"]

[Text]

SAIC ... South African Indian Circus, its opponents tagged it. But was it all that bad?

Three years ago, while working as political reporter for a Johannesburg newspaper, I persuaded my editor to allow me to go to an SAIC session in Durban. The purpose? To find out what my "eie sak" parliament was up to in my name.

To my surprise, I found that the SAIC opponents were wrong. This was no circus. It was more fun than that. It was the SA Indian Carnival.

A few days before the SAIC session, the executive of the Reform Party, which held the majority in the SAIC, had suspended top members Amichand Rajbansi, Gopi Munsook and Baldeo Dookie.

The trio was said to have criticised the party leader and chairman of the SAIC, Yellan Chinsamy, for writing to the Prime Minister and for making Press statements calling for the scrapping of the SAIC.

Now us up-country visitors had not been aware of any skuldugery within the Reform Party. We were only interested in the great debates to come in the "Indian parliament".

We were in, not for a surprise. Amazement was the better description.

For hardly had we taken our seats before Mr Dookie and Mr Chinsamy were involved in heated exchanges. In a parliament, it would have been the equivalent of an MP arguing with the Speaker, and the MP would have been thrown out.

Mr Chinsamy asked Mr Dookie to get a proposer and a seconder for a motion of no confidence in him. Instead, Mr Dookie told the chairman to "get out".

Mr Rajbansi announced he would form his own party, which would seek affiliation to the SA Black Alliance, headed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of which the Reform Party was already a member.

Mr Rajbansi said he could "not sit with hypocrites", which might have been ruled by an

unparliamentary remark in a real parliament. Anyway, other Reform Party members, including Salaam Abram-Mayet, announced they would resign in sympathy. (Mr Abram-Mayet, it emerged that day, had been nominated to the new President's Council).

It was heady stuff, enough for a journalist to keep his notebooks full and to keep the Carnival's opponents in stitches for months.

But that was nothing. During a tea break, an SAIC member, after the customary Muslim salaam, took me aside and whispered in a conspiratorial voice: "It's time we Muslims got together and took control. These chaps are going to sell us out."

Now the man himself was regarded as one of Pretoria's blue-eyed boys, so I was taken aback by his reference to others as "sell-outs".

All the same, I was taken aback by his suggestion, and expressed my disgust.

The SAIC man immediately apologised, saying he had been joking

and was merely testing my reaction. No sooner had he departed than another member came along, also saying "we Muslims" should get together to get the the others out.

I dismissed him with a few choice expletives. I reasoned that if Mr Dookie could get away with telling the chairman in the chamber to get out, I could get away with swearing in the SAIC tearoom.

That was not the end of the super Muslims.

Two years ago, during the Carnival election campaign, an aspirant SAIC member took prominent older Muslims aside and told them they had to unite to keep "the Tamils and Hindus" out.

Fortunately, few took him or the other candidates seriously. But he did reflect a certain mentality. Thus, if rumours do indeed turn out to be well-founded that some of these people are now trying to form a "Muslim party", the move will come as no surprise.

Some claim they want to get the power-hungry Mr Rajbansi out.

If they want to get Mr Rajbansi out, that's fine, but they should not do so in the guise of a "Muslim Party". Few of us support Mr Rajbansi's political standpoint, but to his credit, he has

not stooped to such sectional nonsense.

If these people go ahead with the "Muslim Party", they will earn the scorn of Muslims as well as non-Muslims. For a start, adherents of Islam are made up of all colours and races.

In South Africa, the Improper Political Interference Act allows only members of one "population group" to be members of the same political party. Thus a uniraical Indian "Muslim Party" would be un-Islamic.

Islam is adamant that leaders be picked "from the best among you", irrespective of colour. Some of the best among us are in jail or in exile and are of a different colour, so we cannot have them in our party in terms of the law.

Third, Islam rejects racism outright and that means rejecting a racist political institution such as the SAIC. Thus a uniraical "Muslim Party" in a uniraical political body would also be un-Islamic.

It would be more appropriate to call the party formed on these lines anti-non-Muslim, rather a "Muslim Party". No matter how its members argue their way out or how much they may protest, we will regard them as

being against non-Muslims.

In other words they will use Islam to cloak their sectionalism and bigotry.

For, if they have their way, how soon before we have a Tamil Party, or Gujerati Party or Hindu Party. And how far away will we be away from a Maiman Party, a Surti Party or a Miabhai Party?

Thankfully, until now, what is called "the Indian community" has been free, at least in public, of bigotry, sectionalism and caste in politics. The foundation laid here by Gandhi was admirably followed by Drs Yusuf Dadoo and Monty Naicker and others in avoiding a spillover from the Indian sub-continent.

But the "Muslim Party" backers have taught us — or confirmed — a lesson: some of those who are prepared to serve in a racist body such as the SAIC will not surprise anyone by going in as sectionalists.

If anyone wants to vote for them, that is his prerogative. The rest of us will continue to oppose them as fiercely as we have opposed the SAIC, until the Carnival is over and the majority of South Africans get their own show on the road.

RAPID GROWTH OF BLACK UNIONS EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Dec 83 p 7

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text]

Against a backdrop of recession and massive retrenchments, the mining industry moved to centre stage in labour relations in 1983 with the spotlight on the fast-growing black unions.

The Chamber of Mines opened the door to black unionisation and black miners were handed the key to collective bargaining.

Of the three black unions granted access to organise on the mines in 1983, the National Union of Mineworkers has emerged as the most formidable force.

NUM, recruiting members at the rate of 5 000 a month, is poised to become the largest union here with 60 000 signed-up members. It is already the biggest union in the mining industry.

The emergence of the black unions continues to pose problems for the white mining unions. The desire for an Industrial Council in the mining industry was manifested in the formation of a Confederation of Associations and Mining Unions, but the chamber has indicated its reluctance to bargain in any forum which does not include black union representatives.

CHAGRIN

Later on in the year, Arrie Paulus' Mineworkers Union changed gear, adopted an overtly political stance and began organising workers in other areas to consolidate its base — much to the chagrin of the Amalgamated Engineering Union which all but accused the MU of poaching.

The white Mine Surface Officials Association, which has denied black miners access to its ranks for virtually its entire existence, now looks to be thwarted by NUM's decision to establish a black mine surface officials union.

However, with a potential 380 000 miners still to be organised and with migrant workforce problems, the seeds of black unionism, now planted, have yet to take root.

The year started with the slide into a deepening recession, and retrenchments continued apace — by September the figure had topped 15 000.

That did not seem to affect the rapid growth rate among unions and while strike activity dropped off in the first six months, workers showed they were willing to go out in strike in support of colleagues they thought were mistreated or unfairly dismissed by management. Strikes towards the latter half of the year hinged mainly on wages and grievances.

Recent Department of Manpower statistics show 170 strikes up until October, as opposed to 328 strikes during the same time in 1982.

There is also the view that concomitant with the increased unionisation of black workers, strategies and tactics employed by the unions have become more sophisticated. This is born out by attitudes among union leaders who perceived 1983 as a time of consolidation rather than expansion.

Another trend, was a tendency by unions to resort to legal machinery to try to win battles — another reason for the drop in strikes.

In the case of unions affiliated to the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) the route proved a rewarding one — particularly in the case of the Metal and Allied Workers Union, the National Union of Textile Workers and the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union.

The Industrial Court, regarded with suspicion at its inception, proved to be the definitive voice on the question of unfair labour practices this year. Much to the consternation of employers, the court was used extensively by the unions and largely to their advantage.

Cases which set the tone on the ULP front were the Metal and Allied Workers Union versus Stobar Reinforcing; the United African Motor and Allied Workers' Union versus Fodens (SA) and the Media Workers Association of SA versus The Star.

The court's findings in the first two set up several warning beacons for employers. Employers should have reasonable grounds for dismissal; must have investigated any alleged misconduct thoroughly before dismissing a worker; must have investigated any chance to present his side; must not use words that are derogatory; must bargain in good faith with unions.

The Star/Mwasa finding, in

favour of management, virtually gave the go-ahead to employers to fire striking workers en masse if all necessary procedures have been followed.

At a summit meeting of the country's 104 industrial councils, it was agreed that the vague definition of what constitutes an unfair labour practice was the biggest problem facing unions and employers, but amending legislation is not likely to be introduced before 1985, Manpower Director-General Dr Piet van der Merwe said.

The struggle for recognition and rights was not waged solely on the shop floor and in the industrial court in 1983.

The historic Appeal Court judgement in June, whereby migrant worker Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhotso won the right to permanent urban residence, opened the way for permanent urban residence rights for at least a third of the country's 80 000 contract workers.

New labour legislation was scant in comparison to previous years but worth a mention is the new Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, covering all workers and due to be implemented in April/May 1984. The Human Sciences Research report on training, and focus by the Department of Manpower on the need for skills training and greater expertise in the labour relations field also pinpointed government concern.

Politics entered the labour arena with the formation of the United Democratic Front in August and National Forum in April.

In probably the most politically significant development within the worker movement this year, while individual trade unionists and a sample of trade unions indicated their support for one or other organisation, there was no direct affiliation.

Instead, the feeling among Fosatu, and to a lesser extent the Council of Unions of South

Africa (Cusa) has been that there is little motivation at present for the worker movement to bow to the lead taken by such opposition groups.

However that did not prevent the unions from giving their support to the UDF over popular and community issues, and standing with it on the same protest platforms.

The road to union unity hit more rocky ground after a steering committee was formed to discuss proposals for a new federation of independent trade unions in April. But whatever the problems encountered by the unions party to the talks, they were tackled behind closed doors and attempts to reconcile inter-union differences are continuing.

State interference in labour matters continued to follow the repressive trend established in recent years, with the Ciskei government emerging as the arch villain.

CONTENT

Not content with the repeated detention and harassment of South African Allied Workers' Union and General and Allied Workers Union officials at the start of the year, Ciskei banned SAAWU outright in September.

Finally, South Africa's oldest and largest union federation, the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Tucsa, moved away from the centre stage during 1983 to take up a position in the wings of labour relations.

PRAISE

The council's annual conference in Port Elizabeth highlighted a reluctance by affiliate unions to re-appraise Tucsa's relevance in the face of the changing labour scenario, and an unwillingness to make concessions to the emergent unions.

This was primarily the reason for the withdrawal of the largest union in the country, the SA Boilermakers' Society, from Tucsa in November.

SOUTH AFRICA

ON DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL STATES

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 2 Dec 83 p 10

[Summary of article by J.P. Nieuwenhuizen in AAMBEELD, publication of the RAU (Rand Afrikaans University): "Invest with Aid to National States"]

[Text] The white South African person probably could not buy a better survival policy than giving greater economic development aid to the National States, writes J.P. Nieuwenhuizen in the most recent issue of AAMBEELD, the RAU publication. Following is an abridged version of his article.

Many people in South Africa and elsewhere are very skeptical about the capacity of development of the South African National States, both independent and self-governing. The entities are seen merely as border- or peripheral areas which have the primary aim of accommodating the policy of separate development.

Although the development and progress of the black probably is more decisive for the course of events in southern Africa than any other factor, the course of development does not always get effective attention. That state of affairs causes the gulf between the national economy of the Republic of South Africa and that of the national states to become continually greater.

With respect to economic development, blacks in national states are getting farther and farther behind their equals in the SA, especially those in and near white cities.

In the national states, where about 50 percent of the total population of southern Africa lives, only 3 to 5 percent of the total national product is produced. The economies of the national states are primarily focussed on minimal existence. Production thus has little relation to the market.

Those entities will only start to experience a dynamic development in the economic sense when the regional focus no longer dominates with respect to human motivation.

Until that happens, the traditional cultivating- and administrative skills will dominate. The increasing number of people on a soil which under the best of circumstances is only meagre, leads to a very serious overcultivation.

The pronounced distinction between South Africa with its dynamic economy on the one hand and the national states with their lagging economies and regional dependence on the other hand will be a thorny problem.

The reasons for the sharp contrast with respect to economic development will simply have to be given more urgent attention than is the case now.

The first aspect which will have to be given attention if a more favorable climate is to be created for the economic development of national states is the broad attitude of the general public and of policymakers who apparently give this matter priority in their thinking.

The national states, with respect to politics and education, have progressed spectacularly during the past two decades or so. It is indeed a fact that strong tools have been created by the government to promote economic development.

Examples are very favorable concessions and the Development Bank, which can be compared favorably to those in other parts of the world. Those instruments are not very strongly supported by the private sector, however, which is more interested in safe stock exchange and property speculation and the forming of monopolies.

The picture of the economic entities of national states will really start to change only when the transfer of means is of such a nature that it acquires a visible form.

That transfer of means comprises more than just the supplying of funds. Especially the transfer of technical management skills offers many possibilities and is an urgent condition for the more rapid development of communities.

Bringing the benefits of the market to national states offers many challenges. However, the formalities of the market are in many respects very alien to the nature of the black, who does not accept that easily since he always wants to be in the center of all negotiations.

In that respect, compare the attitude of the whites who couldn't be any closer to the nature of the market. There is no doubt that those two partners in the development attempt can learn much from each other.

The problems of national states cannot merely be ascribed to a lack of individual means and opportunities. Just like elsewhere in the world, the course of development probably is primarily an outgrowth of human behavior--both on the SA side and the other side.

The white South African person probably could not buy a better survival policy than greater economic development aid to the national states.

8700

CSO: 3401/33

NO CHANGE FOR BLACKS FORESEEN IN 1984

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Dec 83 p 10

[Article in the "My View" column by Nimrod Mkele]

[Text]

The year 1984 is upon us. To see what it has in store for South Africa, a brief backward look is not out of place.

In 1894 that arch-imperialist, Cecil John Rhodes, said something like this:

"Let us give the kaffirs local councils to keep them out of mischief. There, they can concern themselves with local matters like roads, cattle dipping and the collection of taxes."

In 1983 Dr Piet "Promises" Koornhof gave us the Black Local Authorities Act, which allows us to look after local matters like roads, housing, refuse and rent collections.

Which goes to show that the more they seem to change the more they remain the same. For all the talk of reform, South Africa still clings to apartheid.

And there's the rub. For what the Government considers to be reform is seen by black people as a sop to give legitimacy to apartheid.

That is why Africans spurned the black local authorities, about which there has been so much to-do lately. They see their participation in them as operating the instruments of their own oppression.

That explains, too, why these councils attract an assortment of political nonentities, time-servers and boot-lickers — the political opportunists and sell-outs.

They also showed that young people will have no truck with these bodies.

Government "reforms" lack legitimacy because (a) they fall far short even of our mildest demands and (b) are imposed upon us without consultation, let alone discussion.

That is the position with coloured/Indian representation in Parliament. The people have not been consulted and come into this parliament as the spook behind the door — present but not seen. So they reject the role of the invisible man.

But then there are always those who are willing to give a "fair trial" to anything, even this constitution, while admitting that it gives the people nothing. Hence their argument whether they go into this parliament with or without a referendum.

Anyway, a referendum by coloureds and Indians at this stage is an exercise in irrelevance, for the only referendum that mattered was that of November 2, from which they were excluded.

But Mr Armichand Rajbansi and the Rev Allan Hendrickse are acutely aware what a "No" vote will do to their already tattered political credibility if they opt for a referendum.

They would have to go into the three-humped dromedary of a parliament as discredited and unrepresentative opportunists. It must, therefore, be sorely tempting for them to dispense with the formalities of a referendum.

And that is the dilemma of a government seeking legitimacy for its so-called reforms. For, by insisting

that all changes be made within the straitjacket of apartheid, it alienates those blacks who would give credence to its policy.

The point is that the Nats know what we want and what to do about it. They know that we demand admission to the white man's front stoeps and parlours, not to their kitchens and backyards.

Which is the last thing the Nats will ever allow unless we drag them through a hedge backwards.

This is not because the Prime Minister does not have the power to effect meaningful and acceptable reforms. The referendum has seen to that. But he sees the referendum results less as a mandate for change than as a justification for the maintenance of the status quo.

Reforms, if they are made at all, must in no way threaten the continued existence of white privilege and the white man's monopoly of political power.

It is no surprise, therefore, that in his 1983 Christmas message, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan threatens to clobber us into line, instead of talking reforms with us and implementing them with speed.

1984 will thus be as we were in 1894.

CSO: 3400/496

SOUTH AFRICA

CLERGYMAN DENOUNCES MEDIA TACTICS

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 8 Dec 83 p 4

[Report: "Clergyman Rebukes Afrikaners"]

[Text] It is time for the Afrikaner people to realize that they are not as radically divided as the media try to make them look. They are merely people who emphasize matters differently, primarily political matters.

Thus writes Rev. H. T. van Deventer, instructor at the Reformed Community of Zuurfontein, near Johannesburg, in a commentary in the most recent newsletter of DIE HERVORMER.

In his article Rev. Van Deventer attacks BEELD as if it wanted to destroy the Afrikaner Parents' Association.

Referring to a letter in BEELD in which a concerned parent from Potchefstroom accuses the association of "open propaganda for the KP [Conservative Party] and claims that "this association neither can nor wants to be more than a political pressure party," Rev. Van Deventer says the letter writer shows ignorance about the association "and one should not react to that."

According to Rev. Van Deventer it is alarming, however, that BEELD referred to the claims of the letter writer in a feature article the following day "and used it to try to show how alarming it is that a rightist attack is being made on the area of education."

Further Rev. Van Deventer writes that BEELD doesn't hesitate for one moment to also involve the Church in that matter by claiming that distorted ideas had been implanted in children in schools by teachers and catechists both before and after the referendum, "even in religion classes."

"It is curious how all our Afrikaner papers are so informed about the 'rightist attack.'"

"According to them, in the recent past there were rightist attempts to hijack the Afrikaner Education Congress in Bloemfontein, to take over the FAK [Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Associations] in Pretoria, to swing the Afrikaner Brothers League to the right, effect a rightist attack on education, etc. Each Afrikaner group or agency is dragged into it," writes Rev. Van Deventer.

According to Rev. Van Deventer, a lamentable division exists in Afrikaner ranks between the far right and the far left. "Yet the truth is that in any conservative there is understanding of the demands for progress and reform. Simultaneously there is in any passionate advocate of radical progress and reform an appreciation for the preservation of identity and love for his own people and its individual character.

"These two, however, are implacably forced into two camps of absolute opposites by the media."

Rev. Van Deventer asks that the association and its high goals be left in peace. It must especially be kept out of the political arena where it definitely does not want to be.

The few people who want to isolate the association to the right or left will not succeed "because in the area of education Afrikaner parents only want to promote the interests of the Afrikaner child and not those of politics."

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CSO: 3401/33

RELIABILITY OF BENSO STATISTICS DISPUTED

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 23 Dec 83 p 13

[Text]

OFFICIAL statistics on productivity, population distribution and incomes in the homelands are "unreliable and inconsistent", according to Mr Iraj Abedian of the University of Cape Town's Economics Department.

Mr Abedian has taken a critical look at data compiled by the Bureau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development (Benso) in a working paper partly financed by the University of the Transkei.

It has been published by the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) as part of the second Carnegie inquiry into poverty and development.

According to Mr Abedian, Benso's calculations "abound with errors and inconsistencies". Population figures used for calculating GNP per capita differ from figures used for calculating GDP per capita, and both differ from those of the Department of Statistics.

Population estimates given by Benso in their calculations differ by 46 714 in Bophuthatswana, 327 356 in Transkei and 264 284 in Kwa-zulu in 1977, he says.

According to Benso,

the population of Lebowa was 1 149 700 in 1970, but it uses a figure of 1 089 833 for its own estimation of GDP per capita — a decrease of 5,2 percent.

Other "unexplained anomalies" in Benso's demographic estimates include sudden population decreases in the Ciskei and Kangwane between 1970 and 1971.

He has also called into question the definition of GDP applied to the homelands by Benso and its predecessor, the Department of Statistics, and argues that these estimates do not represent the true production capacity of these regions.

Certain sectors are included which are financed by external sources, he says. Only 60 percent of the Transkei's GDP in 1980 was attributable to payments generated within the homeland and he estimates that 25 percent of the GDP in fact came from the Republic of South Africa.

He urges economists and researchers to take note of the "errors and discrepancies" in the statistics, which he says are used by academics and economic practitioners who are "oblivious to their shortcomings".

NIC CALLS FOR MILITARY SERVICE BOYCOTT

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 16 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] MOTHERS, sisters and wives must get together and reject the new constitution for the Republic of South Africa as the acceptance of the constitution would mean that husbands, sons and fathers would be taken into the army to protect and give credibility to the apartheid system of this country.

Mrs Ela Ramgobin, executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, and a social worker at Verulam said at a meeting held at Phoenix on the weekend that all mothers, wives and sisters should form a united front to reject the new constitution.

She said that the acceptance of the constitution would not only mean that the Indians and Coloureds would be ganging up against the African community, but would also mean that they would protect and defend high rents, high rates, poor living conditions and apartheid.

"We must stand together and fight till the last drop of blood. Our sons and husbands would not be soldiers but would be murderers," she said.

Mrs Ramgobin recalled the massacre in India where the British Government ordered the army to kill thousands of protesters

fighting for justice.

She said that even in India the Indian soldiers were killing innocent people all because they were fighting for a just cause.

"Here in South Africa our brothers and fathers will have to take orders from their white counterparts and shoot to kill their own kind."

"They will have to kill their own brothers and sisters," she said.

"And if they don't take orders the boys will be put into jail."

She said that every time the children went on boycott to demand better education, or every time fathers went on strike for better wages, members of our family would be called with guns to shoot their own fathers and brothers.

"They would have no option but to shoot," she said.

She recalled a press conference where Prime Minister P.W. Botha,

after the white referendum said that one of the first things his government would do was to get Coloureds and Indians to join the army.

"We will not allow our children to die for an unjust cause," Mrs Ramgobin said.

Mr Archie Gumede, President of the United Democratic Front said that Mr Amichand Rajbansi Chairman of the South African Indian Council would have to convince him as well as the Indian and Coloured communities that their youth would not go "to be killed on the border", and will not be taken into the army.

Mr George Sewpersad President of the NIC said the Indian people must continue to fight for what the exiles and those who were killed in the fight for liberation wanted.

"We must see to it that their struggle has

not been in vain.

"We must fight for liberation together with the African, Indian, Coloured and the white liberals.

"It is for our involvement in the struggle that we have been banned, detained and imprisoned.

"We don't achieve any financial gain or anything personal in our fight for liberation."

Speaker after speaker from the floor rejected the constitution and has called on the LAC's and the SAIC not to make representations on their behalf. Mr Rajbansi and the SAIC don't represent us, they said.

An old congressite Mr N. Bramdew attacked Mr Rajbansi for accepting the constitution on behalf of the Indian community.

He also said there will come a time when there would be no SAIC or LAC.

NDP LEADER ON NIC REACTION TO CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 16 Dec 83 p 4

[Letter to the editor]

[Text]

Sir,
According to the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, the Indians and Coloureds could have a referendum if they wanted one. Yet chaos is rife in my community as prominent members of the public are of the opinion that there would not be a referendum held for the Indians. To add to the confusion, the SAIC has become reluctant to opt for a referendum. Furthermore, the call for a boycott of the UDF has only added more 'fuel to the fire'.

It is rather ironical that not a single South African has appealed to the White voters to boycott the White Referendum, although there may be those who called for a 'no' vote. Even if Chief Buthelezi could appear for a 'no' vote, then why is the UDF calling for a

boycott? For an organization to call itself 'democratic' appears to be rather inconsiderate, as democracy, defined simply, is the free will of the people, and yet they cannot exercise their democratic rights.

Mr M.J. Naidoo of the NIC has stated that 'there was a "fairly strong" feeling among members that the community should take part in a referendum and register a strong no vote'. It is time Mr Naidoo 'grew up' and stopped his 'pulling of wool' over the people's eyes because there is a 'very strong' feeling among his members, not only to participate in a referendum but to participate in the Constitutional Proposals.

Mohamed Ishaq Khan
Leader - National
Democratic Party
P O Box 85
Harding

CSO: 3400/496

SPREAD OF RINDERPEST DISEASE FEARED

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 21 Dec 83 p 4

[Text]

SOUTH Africa could be affected by the rinderpest disease which is spreading through Southern Africa, Dr R.D. Bigalke, director of the Veterinary Research Institute, said.

Tanzania is suffering, Mozambique and Zimbabwe are under threat and South Africa can be affected, he says.

Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Institute has recently made a million doses of rinderpest vaccine to protect South Africa's borders and for external use.

Game is highly susceptible to the disease.

Rinderpest, which scourged Africa at the turn of the century, has now spread to 28 countries, 30 years after it was nearly eradicated from the continent.

By the early 1960s the fight against the disease left only small areas of infection in southern Somaliland, southern Sudan, southern Ethiopia and northern Uganda.

Since then, however, veterinary services in many parts of Africa have collapsed or become diluted and strict controls are no longer enforced.

The result is that the disease has been allowed to spread by the free movement of cattle and game across boundaries. Previously veterinary departments controlled stock movements and enforced vaccination programmes and isolated infected areas.

There is a massive tsetse fly belt between Tanzania and South Africa, which reduces the chances of the disease spreading.

However, there is a danger that people will bring animals and animal products by ship close to South Africa.

The South African Division of Veterinary Services keeps a stock of 2.5-million doses of rinderpest serum on hand at all times should an emergency arise. This vaccine is highly effective.

BRIEFS

DROUGHT AID PROGRAM ENDS--THE Government's drought relief programme in the National States ends this week. The Chief Director of Agriculture in the Department of Co-operation and Development, Dr Hamburger, announced earlier that the almost R18-million granted for drought relief by the Government had been spent by his department and the governments of the National States. Eight million rand of this sum had been spent on providing water and R6,2 million in creating jobs. Dr Hamburger said the drought had been broken in almost all the states and that a good agricultural year was in the offing. Reports of damage to vineyards, cotton fields, washed away roads and drowned sheep have been received from many parts of the north-western Cape after Wednesday evening's violent thunder storms. Between 75 mm and 50 mm of rain was measured in the Kakamas and Augrabies districts. The Noudonzies irrigation scheme was flooded and washed away in places and 45 mm of rain was measured at Briquastad, 24 mm at Wilgenhoutsdrif, 21 mm at Danielskuil and 75 mm in the Groblershoop district. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Dec 83 p 8]

SQUAD 15 SWEEP--DURBAN--The same police squad which helped track down the suspected killers of peacemaker Mr Neil Alcock on Tuesday netted 60 people for questioning about Monday's attack on a police patrol which left four men dead. Two helicopters from Durban's 15th Squadron flew in foot patrols and dogs as the riot squad swept through 35 sq km of rugged terrain. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jan 84 p 5]

DROUGHT HITS TOWNS--WOLMARANSSTAD and most of the Schweizer Reyneke area are still suffering from the worst drought in memory. In spite of heavy rainfalls in some parts of the country, the two areas have had hardly any and are still under severe water restrictions. Certain parts of the districts have received a mere 50 mm of rainfall the entire season. The normal rainfall level is 600 mm for the year. The MPC for Schweizer Reyneke, Mr L Bester, said good rains from now on would carry the farmers through the winter after what had been a disastrous season. Mr Bester's farm Bosrand, has recieved 175 mm the whole season. Farmers in the area have not been able to plant their usual crops. "The time for planting has passed", Mr Bester said "the only thing the farmers might be able to grow now are sunflowers." Lucerne, corn and grass are brought in every day from the Western Cape. Another serious problem facing the area is the dead fish in the dam. On the farm Kareepan of Mr Boet Oosthuizen all the fish have died and have had to be removed. A resident of Wolmaransstad, Mr B Taljaard, said the municipality was still removing dead fish

from the dam. The Town Clerk of Wolmaransstad, Mr H Schreuder, said the town were fortunate to have boreholes to pump from. Water was also being brought in from the Vaal Dam. However, it is unlikely that the restrictions would be lifted until good rains had fallen. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jan 84 p 2]

SA POLAR TEAM EMBARKS--CAPE TOWN--A large crowd of people were on hand to say goodbye to family members and friends sailing with the South African Polar research vessel, SA Agulhas, when she left port for Sanae base in Antarctica yesterday afternoon. The SA Agulhas is carrying vehicles, two helicopters, stores and equipment and about 80 people, including the new 16-man take-over team for the coming year. Also included is a group of surveyors and geologists who will do research in the mountain range between the South African and German base. The SA Agulhas will tend several automatic weather stations and place a tide gauge and deploy some automatic weather buoys in the South Sandwich, Gough and Bouvet Island areas. Aboard are 15 German scientists and technicians. Thirteen of them are sailing in the Aulhas as far as the George von Neumayer station, the German station in Antartica. "The SA Agulhas will then go to Sanae base with two German geologists, Professor G Spaeth and Professor M Peters, who will conduct research in Antartica with South African scientists in the mountains near the base. Their work on the ice-cap will involve measuring the growth and movements of ice on the frozen continent, and the effect of the changing world climate on the ice. The two professors will return with the SA Agulhas which is expected in Cape Town on February 28. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Dec 83 p 5]

WILDLIFE BODY TO MONITOR ARMSCOR--The Wildlife Society will be policing the activities of Armscor in the De Hoop area. Mr Vincent Carruthers, executive director of the Wildlife Society in Southern Africa, said that this would be done to ensure that the assurances given by Armscor are continually met. He said that the society had serious misgivings about the development of the Armscor missile-testing site at De Hoop. These are: --That in spite of Armscor's assurance that its activities would not be environmentally damaging, the situation might change in five to 10 years' time if a spread of military action occurred in South Africa. --The building of roads to service-testing activities would bisect the delicately integrated ecological systems in the reserve. "We recommend that a standing committee be elected to maintain permanent communication between Armscor and conservation organisations," said Mr Carruthers. This committee should consist of the Hey Commission and some additional botanical experts. "The society was pleased to note that environmental monitoring would be done by a recognised authority, the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation," said Mr Carruthers. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Dec 83 p 14M]

PAC OFFICIAL ON AZANIAN STRUGGLE--New Delhi, 6 Jan (AFP)--The chairman of South Africa's banned Pan-African Congress (PAC) said here today that the decolonisation struggle in Africa would be complete only when the battle against white minority rule in Pretoria triumphed. John Nyati Pokela, who is heading the first PAC official delegation to India, told the press that the struggle in South Africa was not for civil rights but for freedom. He said that the PAC had declared the 1980's the decade of Azanian revolution. When South Africa's disenfranchised black majority was liberated from white minority rule, that country would be renamed Azania, its ancient name. On the PAC's differences with the African National Congress (ANC), another banned South African liberation movement, he claimed it was the PAC, through its armed struggle, which posed the real threat to Pretoria. Mr Pokela added, however, that his movement stood for the broadest possible unity in the liberation struggle. The delegation, which arrived yesterday on a 6-day visit, has already met Labour Minister Veerendra Patil and Romesh Bhandari, secretary in the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [AB061200 Paris AFP in English 1303 GMT 6 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/526

EMERY LUMUMBA MAKING APPEAL IN GHANA

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Nov 83 pp 1, 9

[Article by Kwamena Apponsah]

[Text] THE eldest son of the Zairois martyr, Patrice Lumumba, has appealed to all Ghanaians to rally behind the present revolution because its leaders are genuine and selfless people who want true freedom and advancement of the citizenry.

Mr Emery Patrice Lumumba, 28, said that no African country can claim to be free and secure for her uninterrupted development without passing through a revolution.

The revolution however, he said, should be taken down to the rural people because they are the true pillars of any true revolution adding "a revolution is a long way and the PNDC should ensure that the meaning goes deep down in the villages."

Mr Lumumba, who is a lawyer by profession, cautioned that for a revolution to succeed, it should have an ideological base which should not be American or Russian. "The ideology of the revolutions in Africa should be based on the realities of the various countries.

"All that I ask of my African brothers, particularly my Ghanaian comrades, is that they should do everything to help bring about a change for the better in the world that they live in," Mr Lumumba who has been in the country since last Thursday noted.

Speaking to the "Graphic" in an interview in Accra, Mr Lumumba expressed satisfaction at the trend of events in Ghana since his last visit in 1973 but cautioned the authorities to be wary of slogan shouting revolutionaries.

Mr Lumumba said since a revolution is like a long distant race, the early stages should be used in changing the thinking of the people so that they would easily respond to situations without any stress and pain.

He was happy that though a revolution was taking place in Ghana, there was no suffering and hoped that by and large majority of the people who are capitalist inclined would be changed.

Mr Lumumba said he considered Ghana as his second home because there is no one country which sacrificed everything for his country and late father's government more than Ghana did under the late Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah, adding: "In all things I think about Ghana and I am happy to come here at a time a revolution is taking place."

On the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Mr Lumumba said the less said about it the better because "it has become a whisky-drinking body while majority of the people continue to be suppressed and deprived of their very existence by foreign powers."

"If my father and Dr Nkrumah were alive today they will certainly not be happy with events in the organisation," he intoned.

Mr Lumumba therefore called on the people of Africa to rise up and fight for their human dignity instead of waiting on the "impotent OAU."

Mr Lumumba, for obvious reasons, would not want to talk about himself and the other members of the Lumumba family but only said "they are all fine".

He said he would soon enroll for a two-year degree course in political science in the Soviet Union after which he would play a major role in the total liberation and unity of the continent.

He expressed his gratitude to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for making his visit to Ghana possible and making him feel completely at home.

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END